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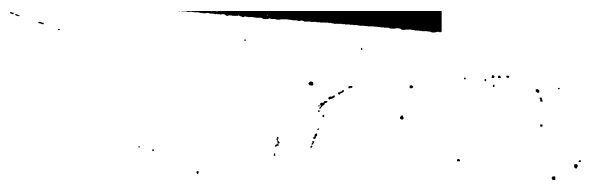
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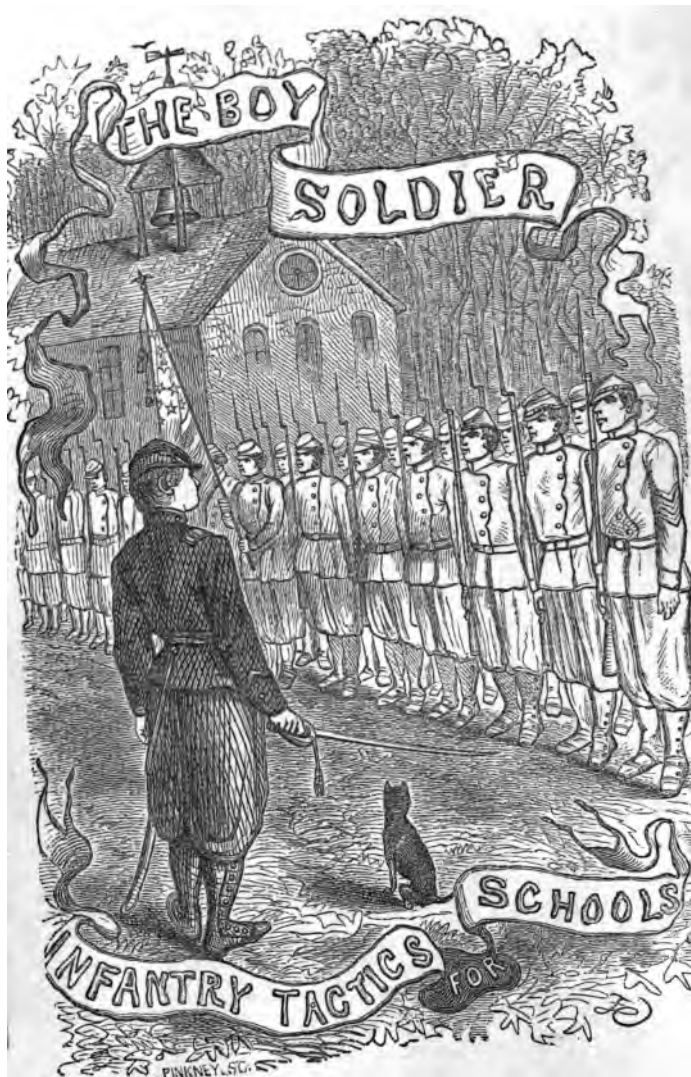








INFANTRY TACTICS
FOR SCHOOLS.



INFANTRY TACTICS

FOR SCHOOLS.

EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED

FOR THE USE OF

TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SCHOOL AMUSEMENTS."

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WILLIAM DENYSE,
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PREFACE.

THIS Manual is designed for the use of teachers and scholars in public and private schools. Its instructions are founded with care upon the authorized text-books. It professes to contain little more than the teachings of an experienced drill-master, written out fully and clearly, and accompanied by ample illustrations. A few of the illustrations are original, and will prove valuable, it is hoped, in elucidating some of the intricacies of Company movements.

The object aimed at is to explain and illustrate the details of Infantry Tactics so fully and clearly, that *novices* may acquire the principles of soldiering without employing a regular drill-master. The writer has had experience, both with "Boy-Soldiers" and men-soldiers, and has endeavored to adapt his teachings to the capacities and peculiarities of boys.

It is his hope that Infantry Tactics will eventually form a part of the usual course of instruction in all our schools, public and private.



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SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

“ATTENTION !”

THIS is one of the first commands that the soldier hears, and it is one of the most important. It must be obeyed *promptly* and *thoroughly*. Listen to every word the drill-master speaks; and when he tells you to look at him, notice every movement he makes. There are many matters to which your attention must be given: feet, knees, hands, elbows, shoulders, head, eyes; your “number;” your position—as being beside or behind some one else, or as belonging to a particular “platoon” or “section;” the carrying and the handling of your musket, and many other things. You will have to give your *whole* attention, *all the time*. Promise yourself, firmly, that you will obey this command with promptness and thoroughness, and your first victory is already half won. Soldiering is not hard to learn, to one who gives attention; but to the man or the boy who will not attend honestly to the instruction he receives, with the intention always

to do his best, soldiering will be "sojering," and "tactics" a muddle.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

You can never become much of a soldier unless you are willing to give time and patience to the study and practice of what are called "First Principles." These are little matters, and very simple,—such as keeping the heels together, looking always to the front, holding the shoulders square, covering your file-leader, and other things, not at all difficult in themselves to be done. It is just because these little things are *easily* done, that they are likely to be *carelessly* done. You are glad, now, that your teacher compelled you to learn thoroughly the multiplication-table; you could not get along pleasantly without this one of the first principles of mathematics; and you will thank your drill-master one of these days, if he has drilled you thoroughly in the simple, easy exercises which are taught in the "squad." Be patient, attentive, exact, prompt; learn the little things well; become your own master, so that every muscle shall be under perfect control; these things you must be and do, before you will deserve to be called a soldier.

COMMANDS.

Commands are given in two parts; as, "*Forward* —*MARCH*." The first part is cautionary; it indi-

cates, generally, the kind of movement to be executed. The second part is executionary; it requires something to be done. The first tells you *what to do*, the second tells you to *do it*. Be *thinking*, on hearing the first, just what is required of you, and how it is to be done; but move no muscle until you hear the last word: *then*, move *promptly*.

The command of caution should be given with an even, distinct, and decided tone of voice; the command of execution should be pronounced several notes higher, very clearly, briefly, and emphatically. The interval between the two parts of a command should never be longer than one second; and let this be shortened, as experience and skill are gained.

LESSON I.

THE POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

Squad—FALL IN.

At this command, form a line, side by side, facing the drill-master—without crowding or jostling, without talking or laughing. Seek a place, not at the center, but at the left of the line, next to the last one in. When you have taken your place, stand still, look to the front, and keep your hands at your sides. From this time until you are dismissed, or are allowed a *Rest*, **KEEP THE LIPS SHUT**, unless the instructor speaks to you personally. **BE**

MANLY! Neither laugh at others, nor make others laugh at you. Talk and laugh at other times, but at drill, leave *play* to the *children*.

You are to learn now to take what is called "the position of the soldier." Your instructor may teach all of you at once and together, or he may call out six or eight at a time, in order to teach them more accurately and carefully. If he pursue the latter course, your duty—if not yourself under immediate instruction—is to look on attentively. You can gain a great deal in this way; so much, that when your turn comes, you can very easily understand what will be required of you.

1. Place the heels together, and on the same line.
2. Turn the feet out equally, so as to make the letter \vee —"forming with each other something less than a right angle," says "Scott."

NOTE.—You may look down, at first, to see if your feet are right, but, as soon as you can, get into the way of *thinking* down; move your toes in your shoes, and judge by the feeling whether your feet are equally turned out or not. You will learn, shortly, that you can put your thoughts into your toes as well as into your fingers.

3. Keep the knee-joints from bending, but do not stiffen them.
4. Hold the body erect on the hips, and inclining a little forward, the weight resting on both feet equally.

5. Draw the shoulders back, but not too far. Take care that one is not higher than the other, nor farther forward.

NOTE.—Many boys, especially school-boys, have the habit of shrugging their shoulders. They are not yet *round-shouldered*, but they will be, and for life, unless they break up this habit. Now is the time to acquire an erect and graceful carriage. Not only at drill, but at all times—even in bed—keep the shoulders drawn back and down, and the chest expanded. Do these for the sake of good looks and for the sake of your health.

6. Let the arms hang naturally at the sides, the elbows near the body. Extend the fingers, and turn the palm of the hand a little to the front. The little finger should be behind the seam of the pantaloons.

NOTE.—Your arms and hands are not to be *hugged* to your sides. Let the arm hang clear from the body. You will be allowed to swing the arms, *slightly*, in marching; indeed, you could not march easily without moving the arms. There is to be nothing *forced* or *strained* in the position or movement of any of your limbs.

7. Hold the head erect—that is, inclined to neither shoulder—and square to the front, drawing the chin in, but not too much.

8. Keep the eyes fixed straight to the front, and

striking the ground at about the distance of fifteen paces.

NOTE.—This last requirement is a very important one. The habit of keeping the eyes “fixed straight to the front,” assists in keeping the head erect and motionless and the shoulders in line. If the eyes wander, the attention of the soldier is liable to be diverted, and he neglects, although it may be without intending it, to preserve that statue-like immobility which should characterize the soldier; or he fails to hear the commands at the moment when given, and so is behind time in executing them. Your success, boys, will depend greatly upon the control you get over your eyes. Remember this!

With the aid of this manual, you can practice what you have been taught concerning “the position of the soldier” on the play-ground, or at home. You may know a well-drilled soldier in the street, although not dressed in uniform, by the manner in which he carries himself. Endeavor to acquire this soldierly carriage by practicing, at all times, the lessons you have learned.

The eight rules in regard to position, now supposed to be learned, are to be put in force in obedience to one command, viz.:

Attention—SQUAD.

At the instant of hearing the command of execution—“SQUAD”—you are to assume “the position

of the soldier,³⁰ remembering every particular requirement. Review these now from memory. Recall what you have been taught to do with *Heels, Feet, Knees, Chest, Shoulders, Arms, Elbows, Hands, Fingers, Head, Chin, and Eyes*. The command is not properly obeyed unless attention is given to each and every one of these little items.

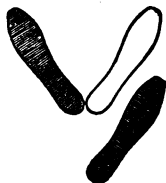
REST.

At this command, the soldier is relieved from attention, and may change his position, but may not leave the ranks.

NOTE.—It is suggested to the drill-master to make this a "*Parade Rest*," or, at least, to require that the boys shall keep the left heel on the line and the hands crossed. "Boys will be boys," and, unless under constant restraint, will get at "skylarking," to the prejudice of discipline, when called again to an "Attention." They know their own tendencies, and will be content, of course, to put off play until after drill. At the command,

Parade—REST,

Carry the right foot six inches to the rear, slightly bend the left knee, and let the weight of the body fall mainly on the right foot; at the same time, cross the right hand upon the left, grasping it above the



knuckles, and letting the arms fall naturally, close to the body; the shoulders, head, and eyes are to be kept square to the front.

After a brief interval of rest, the squad may be called to an Attention.

Attention—SQUAD.

At the word "SQUAD," bring the right foot briskly to its place beside the left, and, at the same instant, let the arms fall to their places at the sides. Let the foot be *heard*, as it comes into line, and let all the feet be heard *together*.

Parade—REST.

At the word "REST," let the hands be crossed and the right foot moved back "six inches to the rear," at the same instant, and with such emphasis that the movement can be heard all along the line. Only by making motions "*tell*" can they be executed simultaneously.

Be prompt always, but do not move so suddenly as to *jerk* the body, lest you jostle your neighbors.

The drill is to be ended by an informal dismissal. We shall learn to "break ranks" by-and-by.

LESSON II.

EYES RIGHT.

This lesson must be mainly a review of the first. The instructor should never undertake to teach

anything new until it is evident that all—or very nearly all—of the boys have learned the exercises already taught them. There may be a few who will not learn easily and rapidly, but who ought not to detain the rest. There should be an “awkward-squad” for the slow ones, who should have extra instruction. New scholars, also, must work their way into the company through this primary school. Keep out of the “awkward-squad,” boys, or if you get in, get out as soon as you can.

Eyes—RIGHT. FRONT.

At the word “RIGHT,” turn the head promptly toward the right shoulder, so far that the inner corner of the left eye shall be in a line with the buttons of the coat; at the same time, look along the line as far toward the right as you can. The head must be held erect, neither inclined forward nor toward one side. *Never “poke” the head forward.* Retain this position, without stirring, until the word “FRONT,” at which, bring the head and eyes back, briskly, to their former position.

This movement should be practiced over and over again, until the drill-master can see all the heads moving to the right, or returning to the front, at the same instant.

Eyes—LEFT. FRONT.

The movements required by these commands are exactly the reverse of those just learned.

While occupied in executing these new movements, do not forget, for a single moment, that from the neck downward you are to maintain "the position of the soldier." Do not let the motions of your head disarrange your shoulders: these must be held square to the front.

Parade—REST.

Attention—SQUAD.

Eyes—RIGHT. FRONT.

Eyes—LEFT. FRONT.

Alternations of these commands should supply work enough for this lesson.

LESSON III.

THE FACINGS.

Squad—*Right*—FACE.



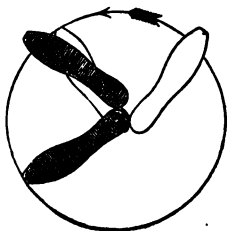
At the word *Right*, let the weight of the body rest almost entirely on the left foot, so that you might raise the right foot, and yet stand firmly on the left. In all facings, the body is to turn upon the left heel, as upon a pivot. Imagine a spike running from your left heel into the ground or the floor; that spike must never leave its hole during any of the facings. At the word *Face*,

raise the right foot slightly—just enough to clear the ground—turn on the left heel (raising the toes a little) until you are facing exactly to the right, then, at the same instant, bring the toes of the left foot down, and the right foot to its place beside the left; heels together and toes equally turned out, as at first. Let both feet *speak* as they come into the new position, so that all the feet can be heard coming down together. *Study* the illustration. The *outlines* represent the feet as they are at a *Front*; the *shaded feet* have come to a *right face*.

Beginners often make shaky work of the facings. They lift their shoulders, and swing the body around with a jerk. But a little practice, with very careful attention to the directions given, will enable them to move easily and without jostling. Remember, at the word *Right*, to *throw the weight of the body upon the left foot*. At the moment of raising the right foot, use the toes upon the ground to give a slight turn to the body. Do not try to move suddenly. Remember to keep the whole upper part of the body at “the position.”

Left—FACE.

Precisely the same motions of the feet are required to execute this movement as were made in performing the *right face*, but you are now to face



toward the left. After a *right face*, this new command will bring you to a *front*; from a *front*, it will cause you to face toward the left of the line.

From either a *right* or a *left face*, the squad may be brought to its original position by the command:

FRONT.

While practicing the facings, let the drill-master suddenly introduce *Eyes—Right*, or *Eyes—Left*. There is a similarity between these commands and those just given, and unless the boys are paying strict attention, they will make mistakes, *facing* to the right (or left) when they ought to execute “*eyes right*” (or left). Keep your wits about you, boys, and don’t let the drill-master “catch” you.

Squad—ABOUT—FACE.



At the word ABOUT, turn on the left heel (remember the *spike*), bring the toes of this foot square to the front, and at the same time carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow of the instep opposite the left heel, and full three inches from it, the feet square to each other. Study this illustration very carefully. The *outlines* represent the position of the feet after the command ABOUT has been obeyed.

At the word FACE, raise the toes of both feet a little, turn on both heels, face to the rear, and bring the right foot to its place beside the left, as in *right* (or *left*) *face*. The shaded feet in the figure on page 18 have completed the movement *About—Face*. Study this figure. Notice that although the body, supposed to stand over those tracks, has faced completely about, yet the left heel covers the same spot of ground which it covered at first. Do not forget this, that in the facings, the left heel never leaves its *spike-hole*.

In executing this movement, at the word ABOUT, let the right foot, as it is placed to the rear, and the left toes, as they come to the front, come down together, and with a slight *stamp*, to mark the time. Again, at the word FACE, let both feet *tell the time*, as they come to their final places.

In endeavoring to arrange your feet, like those in the figure, for the *About*, *think* down, don't *look* down, to see that they are rightly placed. You must be sure to get that right foot three inches to the rear of the left. If the feet are too near each other, the legs will get twisted as you turn to *face*, and you will be apt to stagger out of place. Keep the body erect, the arms from swinging, and the head firm in its place.

You will notice that there is no word of caution about this command. It is an exception to the rule. You must be ready, the instant you

hear that word ABOUT, to execute the movement required.

This drill should be spent entirely upon the facings. This is a very important lesson, and nothing further should be attempted until all have learned to face promptly, steadily, and all together.

Frequent *rests* should be allowed. Much may be learned by looking on.

LESSON IV.

MARK TIME.

Before we go any further, it will be necessary to "size" the boys. The exact height of every one, in feet, inches, and quarter inches, should be ascertained, and each should know his own height. At the next drill they should be told to "*fall in at a right face,*" "*tallest on the right.*" The following line of V's will show what is meant:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| > | > | > | > | > | > | > | > | > | > | > |

The tallest boy stands at V 1, the next in height at V 2, and so on, each (except the tallest) taking a place exactly behind the one next taller than himself. If you find yourself behind some one shorter than you are, take a side step to the right and march along until you come by the side of one

whose shoulders are higher than yours; then step in behind him. Those behind you must make room for you by moving quietly backward.

The drill-master will be "on hand" to assign positions. It is his business to size the line, and, in reply to his question, you may speak; but you are only to speak when spoken to, and to do as you are bid. No talking or scowling about places, or else we shall soon have a "muss"—all talking at once, all captains, and everything in confusion. There will be some unavoidable confusion at first, in this finding places, but after a time you will *know* your places and can take them without trouble. In "falling in at a right face," "*cover square*"—that is, stand *exactly* behind the one in front of you, so that his body shall hide all the others beyond him. The one immediately in front of you is called your "file-leader," and you are said to be, while standing thus, "in file." Take the position of the soldier, in every respect, except as to the eyes; with these "*look your file-leader in the back of the neck.*" Let there be a distance of about twelve inches—ten to thirteen, according to size—"from breast to back." The distance necessary to be taken can be determined by the following rule: Bend the right arm at the elbow—keeping the elbow close to its place at the side—extend the fore-arm at right angles with the body, when the fingers should just touch the right sleeve of your file-leader. The dis-

tance thus indicated will be what is called "fronting distance;" it gives you room in which to face to the front. If you stand any nearer than this to your file-leader, you will jostle against him when you come to the front.

After having found each one his right place, the instructor will command:

FRONT.

In this instance, the command amounts to the same thing at a *left face*. Notice, now, that if you have *covered square*, you are on a line with your neighbors; if not, not. If you took less than "fronting distance," you are crowding against the one on your right; if more, you are not near enough to him.

The drill now proceeds with the following review:

Attention—SQUAD.

Eyes—RIGHT. FRONT.

Eyes—LEFT. FRONT.

Right—FACE. FRONT.

Left—FACE. FRONT.

ABOUT—FACE.

A new command is—

Mark time—MARCH.

As soon as you hear the caution, *Mark time*, throw the weight of the body upon the *right foot*—

without swaying the body—and be prepared to raise the left foot. At the word *March*, throw forward the left leg, as if to take a step,—without inclining the body forward in the least,—bring the foot back to its place, the heel close to the right heel; then repeat this movement with the right leg and foot; continue these imitation steps, keeping time with the rest, until you are ordered to halt.

As you throw out your feet, let them bend at the ankles, so that the toes shall hang forward. The drill-master ought not to see the soles of your shoes. Be careful not to swing the body; there need be very little movement of the body or arms. Bring the feet back to their places, heel to heel, at each step they make; if you neglect this, you will soon find yourself advancing gradually beyond the line. If the instructor sees the line becoming crooked from this cause, he may command, *Guide right*. On hearing this, you will take care not to get beyond the one on your right; keep at his side, but do not crowd close to him. There should always be room for the arms to swing when you are standing or marching. Take pains to keep exact time with the rest. The drill-master may give you the time by repeating the words, “*Left—Left—Left—Right—Left.*”

Squad—HALT.

The second word, HALT, is always given at the instant when one of the feet (either) is coming to

the ground. Let that foot remain in its place, and bring the other foot down by its side. Suppose *halt* to be given just as the left foot is coming down; in this case the left is *spiked* down, at the word, and the right makes one more motion, and then takes its place. All the feet should be heard to strike the ground with one slight *stamp*. This practice in marking time is preparatory to marching. You must learn to *mark time perfectly* before you can be trusted with *Forward—March*. Remember always to *start with the left foot*.

In “common time,” the number of steps, for men, is ninety to the minute; in “quick time,” one hundred and ten. For boys it will be necessary to require or allow more. No positive rules can be given, because the average size and length of limb, in school companies, will vary widely. It may be well to suggest, that for common time, one hundred, and for quick time, one hundred and twenty steps, be taken.

It will be found that boys are inclined to “hurry the time.” It is suggested, therefore, that they be drilled at “common time” until they have acquired considerable steadiness. The larger boys should be cautioned to take somewhat faster steps than is natural; the smaller boys to take steps somewhat slower. A large *metronome*, which shall strike “left” upon a large bell and “right” upon a small one, is a very useful instrument in the drill-room.

Out of doors, the instructor must keep up the time with his voice: "*Left—Left—Left—Right—Left.*"

When a boy is found to be out of time, the drill-master should *halt* him, and tell him to begin again, starting with the left foot, at the word *left*. He may place himself just in front of the boy (back toward him), and say, "Take the time from me." It will be best for all, at first, to give frequent *halts*, in order that all may start together.

Here and hereafter drill will be closed by the command (from a front):

Squad—Right—FACE.

Break ranks—MARCH.

At the words, *Break ranks*, prepare to clap the hands together, by holding the left hand out in front of the body, palm uppermost, and raising the right hand to the height of the right shoulder, close to it. At the word *MARCH*, strike hands *smartly*, and *all at once*. You will need to practice this several times at first. Unless the drill-master desires you to repeat the movement, and commands, "*As you were,*" you are dismissed by the word *MARCH*. At *As you were*, let the hands fall to the sides, and be ready to improve upon the last performance, if possible.

This command, *As you were*, may be often used by the instructor. It means simply, return to that

position which you occupied before having received the last command.

LESSON V.

RIGHT AND LEFT—DRESS. FORWARD—MARCH.

Squad—FALL IN. Get your places promptly, “at a *right face* ;” work into place at the rear—never in front—of what is to be the line ; “cover square ;” get exactly your “fronting distance.”

Squad—FRONT.

Right—DRESS.

The word *dress*, as used in drilling, is derived from the French *dresser*, to make straight. This command, then, requires you to straighten the line by the right. The right-hand man of the squad has nothing to do ; he continues looking square to the front. At the word DRESS, every other one in line is, first, to execute an “*Eyes—Right*.” (See page 15.) While looking along the line toward the right, if you can see the buttons on the coat of the third man from you, and none beyond, you are in line ; if you can see the fourth man’s buttons, you are too far forward, and must move backward, by inches, until those buttons are out of sight ; if you can not see the third man’s buttons, you are too far at the rear of the correct line, and must move forward, by inches, until you see them distinctly.

The head must never be "poked" forward. At the same time, while getting your position in line, move, by short side-steps, nearer to or farther from your right-hand man, as may be necessary; remembering that you are to stand so near to him that by the least movement of your elbow outward you could touch his elbow, and yet that you must leave room enough for your arms to swing.

Yield to pressure from the right. The men beyond you, toward the right, may be taking more room, in order to correct themselves; they must have it, and you must give it. Move to the left by side-steps, short ones.

Keep your head and eyes turned toward the right, although you may have corrected your position, until you hear the command, *FRONT*.

The instructor—standing at the right of the line, and facing toward the left—should never give a *Front* until he has secured a perfect line. "Fall back at the center;" "Come up at the extreme left;" "Make *slight* touch with the elbow;" "Don't poke the head forward." With these and similar directions he must straighten the line, and must never *forget* to command a *Front* after a *Dress*.

Left—DRESS is exactly the reverse of *Right—DRESS*.

Squad, Forward—MARCH.

Before attempting to learn marching, the in-

structor will do well to divide the squad into four equal parts, which may be called *sections*. After commanding a *Parade Rest* for the second, third, and fourth sections, let it be explained to all that *marching* is only a continuation of what they have already learned in *marking time*. At present, and for some time to come, it will be best to command *Forward March* from a *Mark Time*.

First Section, Mark Time—MARCH.

Secure perfection in the execution of this order. Remember to keep the toes down. Then, just as the left feet are coming to the ground, the command may be given :

Forward—Guide Right—MARCH.

With the word *March*, the right foot comes to its place, and the soldier starts forward with the left. The length of the step, in either "common" or "quick" time, is, for men, twenty-eight inches; for boys, it should be from twenty to twenty-four.

After advancing a few paces, the command may be given :

Squad—HALT.

At the word *Halt*, which will be given at the instant *either* foot is coming to the ground, that foot which is *on* the ground *stays* there, *spiked* down; *the other* foot will be brought beside it, promptly,

and all the feet in the section must come down *together*.

At this command—*Halt—stop just where you are!* Never mind whether you are forward of the line or behind it; *stop*, as if you were shot. This rule is to be constantly observed. If you find yourself out of place, it is because you have not attended to the order given you to *Guide Right*. You should have marched elbow to elbow (although without crowding) with your right-hand man. We will go back and try this over again.

Squad—ABOUT—FACE.

Left—DRESS. FRONT.

Mark Time—MARCH.

Forward—Guide Left—MARCH.

What was your right is now your left. The principle of *Guide Left* is the same with that of *Guide Right*.

Squad—HALT.

ABOUT—FACE.

Right—DRESS. FRONT.

Mark Time—MARCH.

Forward—Guide Right—MARCH.

The soldier at the extreme right (or left) of a section is the "*Guide*." He must take pains to march *straight ahead*. The direction of the whole line depends on him, and so he must not be *crowded*. *Never crowd toward the guide.*

To accustom the guide to march directly to the

front, let the drill-master place himself ten or fifteen paces exactly in front of him, and facing him. From that position let him command the section to execute the *Forward March*. The guide marches with precision directly toward the instructor. He will resist pressure from the left, and his neighbor will be particularly careful not to crowd upon him. The guide (right or left) should be changed occasionally.

During the march, be careful to make the foot strike the ground in time with the heavy beat of the metronome, or with the "*Left—Left—Left—Left*" of the instructor. If you find yourself out of step, correct yourself by a quiet *skip*. You remember the "hippity-hop" which you used to practice years ago. By this same skipping movement you can get into step when out.

The second, third, and fourth sections are to be drilled, in turn, as the first have been. When each has been thoroughly exercised, two sections, three, or all four, may be united. To march "in front of company," without wavering, keeping well together, guiding accurately, without crowding, keeping the step, and halting all together, is something to be proud of.

The instructor should not forget to give a *Right* (or *left*) *Dress*, if necessary, immediately after *Halt*, unless there is to be an *About Face*, in which case he may wait until this has been executed.

LESSON VI.

ALIGNMENTS. RIGHT AND LEFT OBLIQUE. RIGHT ABOUT.

It is sometimes necessary to move a section or platoon forward or backward to a certain exact position. This is done by an "alignment." The instructor places two or three of the right (or left) hand men side by side on the line to be occupied, and then commands, *By file,—Right (or left)—DRESS*; or, *By file,—Right (or left) backward—DRESS*, as the case may be. To effect this properly, let him call upon the soldiers, *one by one*, to march forward (or backward), and place themselves upon the new alignment, dressing themselves by those already there.

By file,—Right—DRESS.

At the word *Dress*, move by short, quick steps to within about six inches of the new line; then, by very short steps, and with eyes turned toward the guide, take position by the side of your neighbor, whom you will touch slightly with your elbow, without opening your own. Keep the head and eyes turned to the right until you hear the word *Front*. After this has been practiced awhile, soldier by soldier, it may be tried, omitting details. When the command of execution is heard, each one in turn should move promptly forward (as soon as

his right (or left) hand man has taken one step forward), and align himself.

Alignments to the rear—*By file*,—*Right* (or *left*) *backward Dress*—will be executed on the same general principles, the men stepping back a little *beyond* the new line, and then dressing up to it.

Backward—MARCH.

When a line is to be moved backward indefinitely—that is, to no particular alignment—this command may be given. It should be accompanied, in squad drill, by a *Guide Right* (or *left*). The length of step is one half the length of the direct step. This step will always be executed in *quick time*.

Right (or *left*) *oblique*—MARCH.

Consult Plate I.—The section or platoon being on the march forward, at the word *March*, each man will make a half face to the right (or left), and then march straight forward in the new direction.

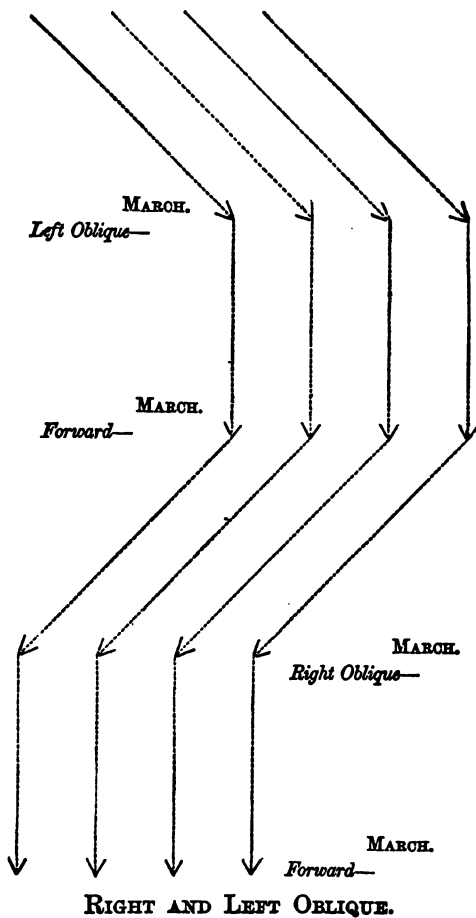
The instructor will do well, before attempting this movement, to practice the squad, from a halt, in

Half-right—FACE. FRONT.

Half-left—FACE. FRONT.

Notice, boys, that when standing at a *Half-right Face*, you have no elbow-touch with your neighbors; your right shoulder is behind the left shoulder of your neighbor on that side; and his head

PLATE I.



hides the heads of all the men beyond him toward the right. You are to keep this same position, this same distance from your right-hand man, when marching obliquely to the right; you must watch your neighbor's left shoulder, which your right shoulder must cover, and must glance along the line, toward the right, to make sure that your neighbor's head hides all the others beyond.

If the command is *Right oblique*, the "guide" is by the *right*; if *Left oblique*, the guide is *left*.

Reverse these principles for a *Half-left Face* and the *Left oblique—March*.

Obliquing, right and left, is apt to be done bunglingly, unless attention be given to these little things. If well done, the oblique march is a very pretty movement.

When the drill-master wishes the section or platoon to march in the original direction, he will command:

Forward—MARCH.

At the word *March*, make a *Half-right* (or *left*) *Face*, and march straight to the front.

The instructor will wisely give a *Guide Right* (or *left*), when commanding a *Forward March*.

Right about—MARCH.

Heretofore, when marching to the front, if the drill-master has wished you to turn and march back to the rear ("in retreat"), he has halted you, given

an *About Face*, and then a *Forward March*. The new command, given above, tells you to do all this without halting.

At the word *March*—which must always be uttered just as the *left* foot is coming to the ground—bring this foot down, and *think* that you are to make a *Right* (not *left*) *about*; at the same time, instead of stepping forward with the right foot, bring it to the ground behind the left. The position of the two feet, before making the turn, is illustrated by the cut given for *Parade Rest* (page 13), but your feet are farther apart than the feet there represented. Now turn right about, on both feet, and step off with the left foot in the new direction.

This is all to be done *without losing the time*. That left foot—your time-keeper—must not lose a single beat. You must make the *Right about* in the same space of time that you would give to one step forward. Attentive and studious drilling will be necessary before this movement can be neatly executed. Practice the steps by yourselves, keeping time with your voice: “*Left—Left—Left*,” etc.

In practicing the *Right about*, the instructor should constantly remind the squad to *Guide Right* (or *left*).

LESSON VII.

MARCHING BY FLANK.

The rank being at a halt, correctly aligned, the instructor will command :

Right—FACE. *Forward*—MARCH.

This is called "*marching by the flank*." The man on the extreme right—on the right *flank*—must take care to march straight forward, in exact alignment and with steps of even length. The instructor, first, may wisely march on the left of this rank, elbow to elbow, in order to direct the movement; yet the file leader must be taught, as soon as possible, to depend on himself. The men who march must take care to cover square, to preserve the fronting distance, to look their file leaders in the back of the neck, and to keep the step.

Notice here, boys, that if you lose the step, you kick the heels of the man in front of you, and cause the man behind you to kick yours. This makes trouble for you and your neighbor. If you lose the step, when lost, by the *skip*. This, and other movements, you will do well to practice yourselves.

If the drill-master observes that the men lose the fronting-distance—which they will be apt to do at first—he will do well to halt them and bring them to a front. In this position each will notice

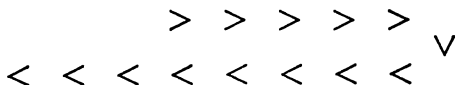
is lost distance, and will see reason for correcting the fault. After a *Right Dress*, face them to right again, and resume the lesson.

By file left (or right)—MARCH.

On the command *March*, the leader of the file changes direction to the left (or right), making *Left* (or *right*) *Face* while marching. Each one following him will march fully up to the turning-point before changing direction. Consult Plate II., 2. "Make square corners;" do not swing the body in turning. You can hardly help losing a little distance at the turn; regain it by taking a few *extra steps*, after having passed the angle, *without losing the time*.

Countermarch by file left—MARCH.

The following ∇ 's illustrate the movement required by this command:



Countermarch by file right is just the reverse of the above.

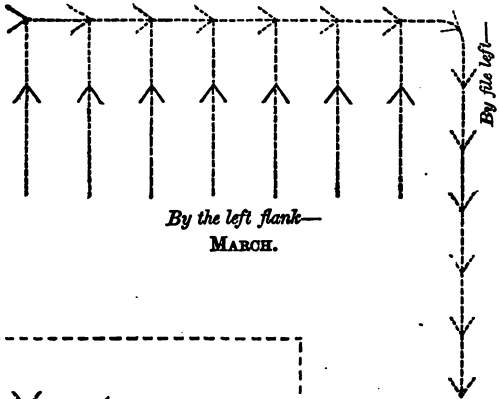
These movements should also be thoroughly practiced by the commands, from a front:

Left—FACE. Forward—MARCH.

PLATE II.

FIG. 2.

MARCH.



By the right flank—MARCH.

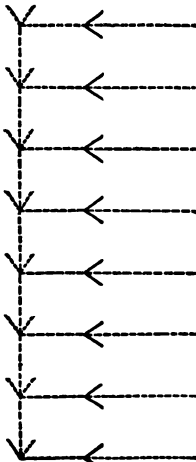
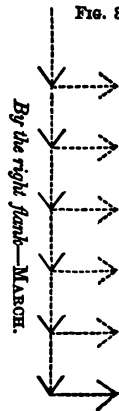


FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.



MARCHING BY FLANK.

he principles for these are the same with those given.

or, while flanking in one direction, the instructor order a *Right about March*, which will send squad in the opposite direction.

or the following movement the squad, if large, should be divided into platoons or sections.

While on the march, in obedience to the commands just given, the instructor may command:

By the right (or left) flank—MARCH.

At the word *March*, which will be given a little before either foot comes to the ground, each soldier turn the body toward the right (or left), bring foot that is raised to the ground, turning it in new direction, and step off with the other foot, without losing time. Consult Plate II. Fig. 1 illustrates a movement by the right flank. Fig. 2 shows a left flank, which, for variety, is made to show a *File left*. Fig. 3 gives a *Right flank* when rank is marching to the front. In each of these cases substitute right for "left," or left for "right," and think out the changes which would follow.

When marching to the front, the command may be given:

By the right flank, File left—MARCH.

At the word, *March*, the file leader has nothing

to do but to march straight forward ; but his followers all face to the right, and then *File left*. You were marching to the front ; after having obeyed this command, you will be marching in the same direction as before ; but then you were in rank, elbow to elbow, whereas now you are in file, breast to back.

By the left flank, File right—MARCH.

This command requires a movement the reverse of the preceding.

As soon as sections become proficient, unite them, for these movements, till the whole squad can flank together.

Many interesting variations or combinations of these flank movements may be studied out and practiced. When well executed they are very pleasing.

The instructor should give a *Guide Right* (or *left*) whenever the squad passes from *file* into *rank* ; as, for example :

By the right flank—Guide Right—MARCH.

LESSON VIII.

WHEELINGS.

The principles of wheeling should be taught to not more than six or eight at once.

Wheelings are of two kinds—from halts and on the march.

Wheeling from a halt is well illustrated by a door swinging on its hinges. The whole door moves, but the hinge-side does not leave the casing. In a squad, platoon, or section, the man at the hinge is called the "*pivot man*;" that flank may be named the "*pivot flank*." The opposite flank is called the "*marching flank*."

Right Wheel—MARCH.

At the words *Right Wheel*, think that the movement is to be made toward your right. In this case the pivot-man stands at the extreme right; the left flank of your line is the marching flank.

At the word *March*, all will start off together with the left foot, turning toward the right. The pivot-man will mark time, turning in his tracks. The man on the marching flank will take full-length steps; the one next to him will take somewhat shorter steps; the one next to him still shorter steps, and so on—the rule being, that the nearer the pivot the shorter must be the step. This rule is important. Remember that only the man at the marching flank takes the full step, and he must never take *longer* steps than usual.

At the same time—with the word *March*, all will turn their heads and eyes toward the marching flank, and will take care not to get beyond or be

hind the line. The guide (in company movements, one of the sergeants) is always at the marching flank, to direct the movement. But, while guiding, as in this case, by the left, you are to touch elbows toward the pivot who is on the right; that is, you are to *look* one way and *touch* the other. Unless you keep your wits about you, you will be blundering hereabouts.

The man at the marching flank will cast his eyes along the ground in the direction of the arc of the circle he is to pass over.

The instructor should cause the rank to wheel around the circle several times, without halting; and this must be done again and again.

Remember two rules :

1. The nearer the pivot, the shorter the step.
2. Touch toward the pivot; look toward the marching flank.

Left Wheel is to be executed according to the same principles.

NOTE.—In company movements, when the distance to be passed over in wheeling is exactly the quarter of a circle—as in *Left, into Line, Wheel*—the pivot-man is required to make a *Left* (or *right*) *Face*, and the man next to him becomes the moving half of the door-hinge. We will put off learning this until we get into the School of the Company.

HALT.

At this command, stop just where you are, without attempting to correct your position. The instructor will give *Right Dress*, after a left wheel; *Left Dress*, after a right wheel.

Illustrations of wheeling may be found in the School of the Company. (See page 78.)

Not until the squad has been brought to execute *well* the wheel from a halt, should wheeling on the march be undertaken.

The rank being on the march to the front, the command will be given:

Right (or left) Wheel—MARCH.

The first command will be given when the rank is yet three or four paces from the wheeling point, in order that the men may know in time what they are to do, and may think over their preparations. There should be a "*marker*" at the wheeling-point.

The word *March* will be pronounced just as the marching flank is about to graze the marker's breast.

At the word *March*, the wheel will be executed in the same manner as from a halt, *except—*

1. That the touch of the elbow will be toward the marching flank, or side of the guide. You will understand the reason of this when you come to company movements.

2. That the pivot-man, instead of merely turning

in his tracks, will take steps of from six to nine inches (according to size), and will guide toward the marching flank, never losing the touch with the man next to him.

Remember these exceptions. You must *think* of what you are doing or are commanded to do; if you do not give your *attention*, you will be touching toward the pivot, as in wheeling from a halt, and then the whole rank may become disjointed and crooked.

By this time, boys, you must surely have learned that Tactics require head-work as well as heel-work.

Forward—MARCH.

The word of caution, *Forward*, will be given when the marching flank is three or four paces from the point at which the wheel is to be completed. The word *March* will be pronounced at the instant of completing the wheel.

At this command, the man who conducts the marching flank will march straight forward; the pivot-man and all the rank will take the full step forward, marching to the front.

LESSON IX.

IN TWO RANKS FORM COMPANY.

Right Face—MARCH.

At the word *Face*, all will face to the right, ex-

cept the man on the extreme right, who will stand fast. At the command *March*, the second man will step off with his right foot, and place himself directly behind number One, covering him squarely, and standing at fronting distance—ten to thirteen inches “from breast to back;” number Three will advance and take place beside number One, with a slight touch of the elbow; number Four will proceed by the same rules as have been given for number Two, with whom he will align himself, covering number Three; number Five will imitate number Three, aligning himself as he takes his place; number Six will step to the rear rank, covering number five; and so on. The front rank will be made up of One, Three, Five, etc.; the rear rank, of Two, Four, Six, etc. In other words, if your file leader has gone into the front rank, you must take the rear rank, covering him; if your file leader has joined the rear rank, you must join the front rank.

Step *promptly* into your place, align yourself in your rank, then come to the front, taking “the position of the soldier.”

At the command *March*, given above, the whole squad will *Mark Time*, and as soon as space is made, each man will advance, never losing fronting-distance with his file leader, nor crowding upon him.

The squad is now in two ranks, facing to the front. We shall drill no longer in one rank.

There is another and a shorter way of forming

company in two ranks, which is hereby recommended:

The squad being in one rank, facing front, the instructor will command:

Tell off in whole numbers—TELL OFF.

At the word *OFF*, the right-hand man counts aloud and distinctly, "*One*," the next man "*Two*," the next "*Three*," the next "*Four*," and so on down the line. Count in *quick time*, promptly, and be careful not to miss your number; if you miss, the drill-master will command, "*Cease counting*," and it must all be done over again.

Remember your number, and decide whether it be an *odd* or an *even* number.

Right—FACE. MARCH.

At the word *Face*, all will face to the right; the odd numbers will stand fast; the even numbers will take an oblique step forward, starting with the right foot, and will place themselves elbow to elbow with the odd numbers in front of them, on their right. The squad is now in two ranks, faced to the right. At the word *March*, the first two men will stand fast; the other twos will close up toward the right, and will halt themselves as soon as they come within fronting-distance of the couple in front of them. *Cover square.*

As soon as the instructor sees the men all halted, he will command, *FRONT*. This is, in effect, a *Left*

2. The squad is now in two ranks, facing to front.

On a *Right Dress* being given, each rank will dress by file. The rear rank men will cover each his file leader, and look him in the back of the neck. Whether standing or marching, the rear rank men will keep exactly the fronting-distance. After this method of forming company has been learned, the commands will be:

Tell off in whole numbers—TELL OFF.

Right—FACE. MARCH.

FRONT.

Right—DRESS. FRONT.

Hereafter, the squad is to be formed in two ranks immediately after *Fall In*, *Front*, and *Right Dress*: All our drilling, from this time on, will be in two ranks.

Thus formed, *let all that has been thus far learned be carefully reviewed.*

The rear rank should follow the front rank *like a shadow*. Sometimes, it is true, in marching to the rear, the rear rank becomes a front rank, but this change is comparatively rare. Cover your shoulders squarely; NEVER lose fronting-distance; and *guide* by your own rank. You may find, in practice, that these three precepts seem to contradict each other; but you must *make* them agree, as far as lies in your power.

In Lesson VII., when marching (in two ranks) by the flank, and filing right or left, the rear rank man will keep the elbow-touch with the man who was his file leader, when faced by the front.

In Lesson VIII., during the wheelings, the front rank furnishes pivot-man and guide. The rear rank has only to follow the front.

One word more to rear rank men. Never take a mean advantage of being partly concealed by those in front of you, to talk and laugh. There is something "*small*" in doing, when out of sight, anything which you would be ashamed to do, if placed where folks could see you plainly. *A true soldier is always a true gentleman.*

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

THE size of a company of schoolboys will depend, of course, upon the number of boys in school large enough to join it. In the army, a company may consist of "from fifty to a hundred" men. The lowest standard requires fifty corporals and privates, with fourteen commissioned and non-commissioned officers, making sixty-four in all. We are not bound, however, by army regulations, and may have a less number of "rank and file."

With only a few boys—from twenty to thirty—the School of the Soldier may be learned, with the Manual of Arms, and many company movements may be performed; but in this case, it may be advisable to maneuver *in single rank*.

If the school contain more than sixty-four, but less than a hundred boys of suitable size, it will probably prove better to have them all in one large company than to divide them into two small ones. If the number exceed a hundred—running up to a hundred and twenty or thirty—there may well be

two companies, which, together, form a battalion. A company of from sixty-four to a hundred members should have the following officers:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| "Commissioned." | { Captain. Lieutenants—1st, 2d, and 3d. |
| "Non-Commissioned." | { Sergeants—1st (Orderly), 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th. Corporals—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th. |

In a company which parades less than fifty muskets—from fifty to forty—and which is therefore too small ever to be broken into sections, there need be only one Lieutenant, with four corporals. If, in such a case, the teacher should decide to parade in single rank, and desire to form sections, he may make his corporals "guides," and give the command of sections to his sergeants.

The teacher will find much valuable information in regard to "getting up" and drilling a company in a book entitled "SCHOOL AMUSEMENTS," one of the series published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Burr, in their "School Teacher's Library." A large part of this book is devoted to *teaching the teacher* how to make soldiers of his boys. It gives, also, many useful hints and suggestions toward the *management* of a boy-company.

It is thought best to proceed, in this Manual, on the supposition that the company to be drilled consists of the lowest number of men allowed by the

my regulations—sixty-four; the instructions to be given, however, would be the same for a dozen less, or for a dozen or two more.

Officers, from Captain to Corporals, should always be appointed from among those boys who have distinguished themselves in the School of the Soldier. The Captain and Lieutenants should be chosen from the oldest, especially the *manliest*; they should have energy, promptness, and clear voice. The Orderly occupies an important position. Besides having soldierly characteristics, he should be honest and reliable, always “on hand.” The Sergeants should be selected for *quickness*, the Corporals for *readiness*. The latter are to be numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., in order of merit, or according to ability.

Promotion in order of rank should be the rule; but the teacher should reserve the right to fill vacancies by new appointments.

Before the time of the first Lesson, the Orderly should be provided with a blank book, of pocket size, to be called “the Roll-Book.” In this should be written the names, first, of the officers, including the Corporals, in order of rank, and, second, the names of the privates, in alphabetical order. There should be blank spaces opposite the names, in which to note absences. At the close of every regular drill or parade, the Orderly should report the names of all absentees to the teacher. Every

- boy should be *required* to be present, under some system of fines or penalties.

LESSON I.

TO FORM COMPANY.

The Orderly is to “form company” hereafter. At the appointed time, exactly, or upon receiving an order to form company from whomever is in command, he will place himself at the spot which the right of the line is to rest, facing toward the left of the line that is to be, and will command

Company—FALL IN.

At this command the tallest man will place himself next to the Orderly, his left elbow touching the Orderly's left (the two men will thus be facing opposite directions), and the rest of the company (including Corporals) will fall in as has already been prescribed. As soon as the Orderly has seen the right of the line posted, he will pass down the front of the line, superintending the sizing, if necessary. The other Sergeants will be at the rear of the line, having general superintendence of the formation. The commissioned officers will be together, at the rear. The Orderly and other Sergeants will caution the men to cover square, to take correct fronting-distance, and to be prompt in falling in and taking their places. We can not afford

the time in forming company. All should take a pride in being able to form company in the least possible time. *No talking* after the command *Fall in*. The instructor should be near the Orderly, in order to remind him of the commands to be given. As soon as all are fallen in, the orders are:

Company—FRONT.

Right—DRESS. FRONT.

At this point, either of the methods for forming two ranks (given in the School of the Soldier, Section IX.) may be followed. In either case, the next command will be, *In two ranks form Company*—

Right—FACE. MARCH.

If the second method be followed, the command will now be, FRONT. After this, a *Right Dress* will probably be necessary. The Commissioned Officers and Sergeants should be nearly opposite their places at the rear, as shown in Plate III. The Orderly will now command:

Attention to Roll,

The instructor, placing himself opposite the center of the company, at convenient distance, will proceed promptly to call off the names from his book, in their order. At the instant you hear your name called, answer promptly, "HERE," and take the position prescribed in a *Parade Rest*.

If no one answers to a name called, the Orderly

will repeat it; if no reply be given at the second call, he will enter an "absent" opposite that name, and pass on.

As soon as he has finished calling the roll, he will command an *Attention*. He will then begin at the right of the company, and, passing down the line, will count (mentally) the number of men in the front rank. He will divide this number by four, thus determining the number of men for the front of each section; but he will take care that the first three sections shall contain each an even number of files—that is, they must have a front of four, six, eight, or ten men. The fourth section may have fuller ranks, without much increasing its sectional front, since the men are smaller than those in the other sections, and so take up less space.

The Orderly will now command:

Corporals to the Front.

At this order, every Corporal who finds himself in the rear rank will slightly touch the back of the man in front of him, and the two will exchange places, quietly.

Corporals will understand that their posts are to be as follows: The First (tallest) on the right of the first section; the Second (or next in height) on the left of the same section; the Third on the right of the second section; the Fourth on the left of the same, and so on.

The Orderly will now proceed to the right of the line and call for the "*Corporal on the right of the section.*" The First Corporal will step out and take his post. The rule is, that the tallest Corporal or the tallest man shall form the first file of company. It will be necessary, therefore, for the front rank to take a side-step to the left, thus leaving room for the Corporal to be posted in front of the tallest man, who will be in the rear rank; and at the same time, by taking ground to the left, the movement made by the Corporal's stepping out will be lined up. The Orderly will see to it that these movements are made with as little loss of time as possible.

Having posted the First Corporal, the Orderly will pass to the left of the first section, and call out, "*Corporal on the left of the first section. Corporal on the right of the second.*" These two Corporals will promptly present themselves to be posted, and the Orderly will command to the front rank, "*Take ground to the right (or left),*" as he sees need.

On the same principles, the Orderly will post the remaining Corporals.

It is customary, in forming company, for the First Corporal to take the right of the line, although he may not be taller than the tallest private; by so doing he saves time for the Orderly.

As fast as the Corporals are posted, and the sections and platoons thereby defined, the Lieutenants

and Sergeants will take their positions as learned from Plate III., and explained by the following directions :

First Lieutenant, opposite the center of the fourth section.

Second Lieutenant, opposite the center of the first platoon.

Third Lieutenant, opposite the center of the second platoon.

Second Sergeant, opposite the second file from the left of the company. In the maneuvers he will be designated *left guide* of the company.





Third Sergeant, opposite the second file from the right of the second platoon.






Fourth Sergeant, opposite the second file from the left of the first platoon.

Fifth Sergeant, opposite the second file from the right of the first platoon.

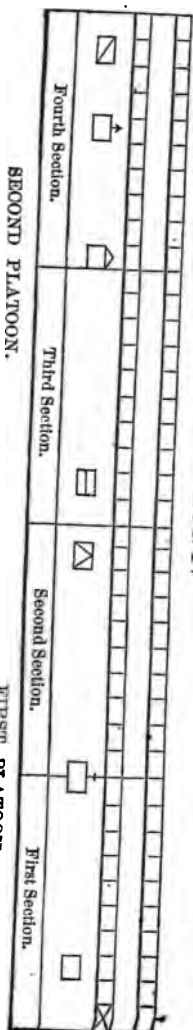
These officers—who are called “file-closers” when formed in the rear of platoons and sections will take the posts above named, two paces to the rear of the rear rank, dressing by their right. Whether marching by front of company or flank, they are to retain their positions. They are not to presume upon their rank to do anything contrary to good soldiery. It will be the duty of the Lieutenants, when acting as file-closers, to correct any errors of formation or movement they may notice, and they are to be obeyed.

PLATE III.

 Captain.
 First Lieutenant.
 Second Lieutenant.
 Third Lieutenant.

 First Sergeant.
 Second Sergeant.
 Third Sergeant.
 Fourth Sergeant.
 Fifth Sergeant.

FRONT.



SECOND PLATOON.

FIRST PLATOON.

COMPANY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

As soon as the Corporals are posted, the Orderly will command :

First Section, Left—FACE.

Second Section, Right—FACE.

Third Section, Left—FACE.

Fourth Section, Right—FACE.

Company—FRONT.

First Platoon, Left—FACE.

Second Platoon, Right—FACE.

Company—FRONT.

By these facings, the members of each subdivision learn their places, and know where they belong. These movements will be executed "without doubling."

The Orderly, as soon as he has posted his Corporals and faced his sections and platoons, as above, will command :

In each rank, Count—Twos.

At this order, the First Corporal and the man behind him will each count "One," the men of the next file will each count "Two," the next "One," the next "Two," and so on, down the line. Study these V's and their numbers :

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ |

Pronounce the numbers distinctly, as nearly

possible in the same tone with the rest, without turning the head, and in time; that is, the counting should be regular, like the falling of the feet in marching at quick time.

At first there may be mistakes made in counting, although there need be none, if all give strict attention. It should be understood that it is a *disgrace* to a man to miss his number. To miss indicates carelessness or dullness. If a mistake is made, the Orderly will command, *Cease Counting*, and cause the count to be begun again. At first, also, it may be found best to command, *Front Rank, Count—Twos*; then, *Rear Rank, Count—Twos*; then, *In each rank, Count—Twos*.

The Captain, when he shall have observed the counting to be nearly completed, will take position in front of the center of the company, facing the line, fifteen or twenty paces distant.

The Orderly will now take position at the right, facing toward the left of the line, and will command a *Right Dress*. He will be sure to get a perfectly straight line. (Take care not to forget the *Front*.) Then he will march down the line until he reaches a point opposite the Captain's position, when he will file right, and advance to within four paces of the Captain, halt himself, about face, and command:

Company—SALUTE.

At the word *Salute*, every man will promptly

raise his right hand to the visor of his cap, fin extended, palm to the front, elbow held as near body as convenient, hand held perpendicularly, first finger covering the right eye. *Keep the h at the visor, for the present.*

The Orderly, immediately upon having given above command, will about face, salute the Captain, in the manner above described, and say, "the company is formed." The Captain will reply "To your post in line," at which words the Orderly will bring his hand from his cap to his side, will advance beyond the Captain, passing his right march three paces to his rear, turn to the right, proceed by the shortest course to his post at right of the company.

NOTE.—When the Captain is not in line, the Orderly will occupy the Captain's position, in front rank.

As soon as the Orderly has passed the Captain after having been ordered to his post, the Captain will acknowledge the salute of the company raising his cap.

At the very instant—not sooner or later—his cap leaves his head, every right hand must be brought to the side, in one motion, and all together.

Be *on the watch* for this signal, for no command is given.

The instructor will cause the *Salute* to be repeated several times, for practice, himself giving

command, *Company—Salute*, and directing the captain when to acknowledge it.

The Orderly has nothing more to do after having returned to his post. He is now First Sergeant and Right Guide of the company. The Captain (or instructor) now has the command.

NOTE 1.—This ceremony need not be performed at every drill. To save time, the Orderly, as soon as he has formed company, may take his post, and from that position may say to the Captain, "Sir, the company is formed;" whereupon the Captain will take command, without formality.

NOTE 2.—When the company has learned the manual of arms, *Present Arms* (from a *Shoulder*) takes the place of the *Salute*, and the Captain, after having raised his cap, will command a *Shoulder Arms*.

NOTE 3.—The Orderly, when carrying a musket, will salute the Captain by bringing his left arm across the breast, hand at the height of the right shoulder, fingers extended, palm undermost, first finger touching the piece. He will retain this position until the Captain commands him to return to his post in line, when he will bring his left hand smartly to the side, and move forward.

The Captain, under the guidance of the instructor—who will stand near him—will now exercise the company in some of the matters already learned. The following programme is suggested:

Parade—REST.

Company—ATTENTION.

Eyes Right—FRONT.

Eyes Left—FRONT.

Right Face—FRONT.

Left Face—FRONT.

ABOUT—FACE.

ABOUT—FACE.

Mark Time—MARCH.

(*Guide*—RIGHT.)

HALT.

Right Dress—FRONT.

Parade—REST.

The Captain must be encouraged by the instructor to speak very distinctly and clearly, make sufficient pause between the command caution and that of execution, and to pronounce the last words with promptness and animation.

Hereafter, the instructor will teach and explain all new commands and movements, and will see to their ready execution. During such instruction the Captain will occupy his place at the right of the line, and will give careful attention to whatever is being taught. As soon as a new movement is learned by the men, the instructor should call the Captain forward, require him to give the commands, and superintend the movement.

In the movements of platoons, the Captain

command of the first platoon, the First Lieutenant of the second. In the movements of sections, the **Captain** commands the first section, the First Lieutenant the third, the Second Lieutenant the second, the Third Lieutenant the fourth. Each of these **officers** has commands to give and care to exercise. In every movement, therefore, of platoons and sections, the instructor should first teach it, the officer looking on, and then should require that officer to **take** charge of the movement himself. The instructor must remember not to take too much out of the officers' hands.

The Lieutenants, in turn, should be required to **fill** the Captain's position. Each officer must understand not only his own duties, but those of his brother officers; so that, in case of absences, any officer shall be prepared to fill any place.

In the Lessons which follow, no space can be **spared** for repetitions of "first principles." The instructor and the commissioned officers must all **take** pains to notice and correct any falling off of **attention**, on the part of the men, to the many and various little things which go to the making up of the soldier, and which promote the efficiency and **fine** appearance of the company. It is to be remembered by the Lieutenants, that they are, to a **certain** extent, responsible for the soldiership of **their** sections.

LESSON II.

DOUBLING FILES.

The company being formed, the instructor will teach the following new movement to single sections, the others being ordered to *Parade Rest*.

After having cautioned the men to be sure to remember their numbers—the *Ones* and *Twos*—he will command, *Right—FACE*. The men will now be in the positions given in Plate IV., Fig. 1.

Now, at the word “ONE,” let the rear rank take (all together) one side-step to the right, a full pace. The men are now in the positions indicated by Fig. 2.

Lastly, at the word “Two,” all the Number *Twos* will step forward (with the right foot) and place themselves, elbow to elbow, with the *Ones*—that is, “II’s” step to the sides of “I’s,” and “2’s” to the sides of “1’s.” The men are now in the position indicated by Fig. 3. A careful study of the figures of the Plate, with as careful reading of the instructions, ought to give a clear notion of this rather intricate movement.

FRONT.

At this command, every man will make a *Left Face*. Then, at the word “ONE,” the *Twos* will step forward (with the left foot) and place themselves, elbow to elbow, with the *Ones*. The two

PLATE IV.

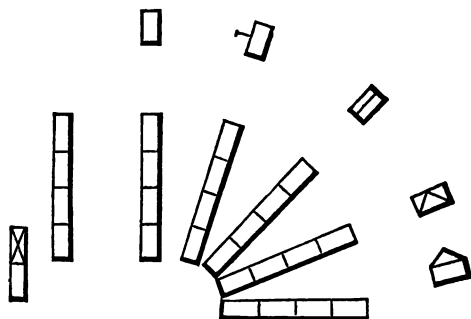


FIG. 4.

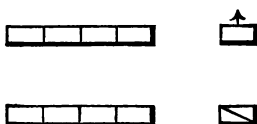


FIG. 1.

| |
|---|
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 1 |
| 2 |

FIG. 2.

| | |
|----|---|
| I | 1 |
| II | 2 |
| I | 1 |
| II | 2 |
| I | 1 |
| II | 2 |

FIG. 3.

| | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| I | II | 1 | 2 |
| I | II | 1 | 2 |
| I | II | 1 | 2 |

THE "DOUBLE-UP" RIGHT FACE.

ranks will now be in the same position they were in at Fig. 2, *except* that they are facing to the front instead of facing, as in Fig. 2, to the right. Then at the word "Two," the rear rank will take one step forward (with the left foot), when they will be at more at fronting-distance with the front rank, as at first; and all will be faced to the front.

Errors may be made in this movement, owing to the men's forgetting their numbers. In such cases when the section is brought to the front, the instructor should cause the men to *Count Twos* again.

For a while, until the men become accustomed to this movement, it will be well to give the command thus:

Right—FACE. ONE. TWO.

The words of execution—"Face," "One," "Two"—should be given in quick time. The sounds of the feet, as they make the motions, should mark time distinctly. These remarks apply to the command and movement of *Front*.

After this new movement is learned, the instructor should caution the company (and he should be very careful to remember himself), that hereafter the command *Right Face* will mean that, in addition to facing to the right, the files are to "double up," as it is called. Whenever it is desired to execute a *Right Face* in the old way, the command will be—

Without doubling, Right—FACE.

When the section (or company) has executed this *Double up Right Face*, it is said to be "*In four ranks, double files.*" This expression will be used in commanding the movement when the company is marching by the flank.

A "*Double up Left Face*" is to be executed on the principles just learned. In this case, the command being—

Left—FACE,

At the word *Face*, all will face to the left. At the word "ONE," the rear rank will take the side-step *to the left*. At the word "Two," the *Ones* will step (with the left foot) and place themselves, elbow to elbow, with the *Twos*, on their left; that is, the "I's" will join the "II's," and the "1's" will join the "2's."

At a *Front*, from a *Left Face*, all face to the right; at "ONE," the *Ones* step forward (with the right foot) to the right of the *Twos*; at "Two," the rear rank closes upon the front, by one step forward.

It is somewhat confusing to execute a *Left Face*, on these principles, immediately after a *Right Face*, but the company should be drilled upon these facings until it can execute them promptly and neatly.

The file-closers at the rear of the company (the Lieutenants and Sergeants), at a *Right* (or *left*) *Face*, will face to the right (or left), and take side-steps in that direction until they are two paces from

the rearmost rank. They will cover square with each other. At a *Front*, they will face right (left) with the rest, and step forward to their original positions.

After a *Double up Right Face*, the command may be given, *Forward—March*. Fig. 4 of Plate IV. illustrates the movement, with the addition of a *File left*. Observe that the Orderly marches directly in front of Number "I," of the first file, with the Captain at his left elbow. Notice, also, the positions and course of the file-closers. These officers are not in exactly their right places, owing to the fact that but few more than half a company is represented; but this inaccuracy need create no difficulty. It is not difficult for a man, after he has once learned his place, to keep it.

When marching in four ranks, double files, "guide" is always by the *left*; that is, on the side of the Corporals. On this flank, all must "close square" upon the Orderly, who gives the movement its direction.

In marching by the *left* flank, in four ranks, double files (after a *Left Face*), the Captain and *Second Sergeant* have the lead. In this case, "guide" is by the right.

Let us suppose the company to be marching in four ranks, by the right flank, as in Plate IV., Fig. 4. After having cleared the turning point, the instructor may command:

In two ranks, undouble files—MARCH.

At the word *March*, the Number *Ones* ("1's" or "1's") will continue to march straight ahead; even-numbered men ("2's" and "2's") will take time one or two steps, or until the *Ones* have passed them, when they will step obliquely, with the left foot, and take their old places behind the *Ones*. At the same time, or as soon as the files are in two ranks, the rear rank will oblique to the right, and take the elbow-touch with the front rank. Remember what you have to do; remember your number; don't wait to see some one else moving, but do your own work, whatever that is, as soon as you hear the word *March*.

In four ranks, double files—MARCH.

This is nothing more than making a *Double up Right Face* on the march. No further explanation is necessary.

Remember that in all these movements the guide is on the left. If the instructor chooses to practice them on the left flank, he will remind the men that the *Ones* and *Twos* are to exchange duties, as was explained in the *Double up Left Face*. In these cases the guide will be right.

In almost every parade-ground, certainly in the drill-room, it will be necessary to file right and left frequently, and to countermarch. The command of execution, for the movements just given,

should never be pronounced until any turning point is completely passed.

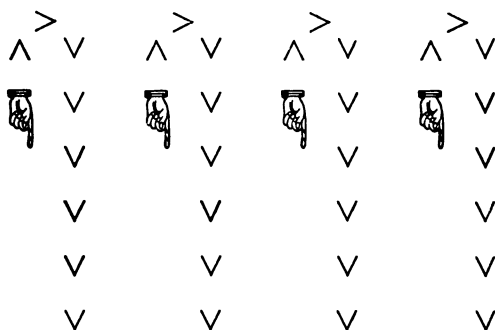
While marching in four ranks by the right flank a very pretty movement is effected in obedience to the command,

From center, open order—MARCH.

At the word *March*, the "1's" and "2's" march obliquely to the left, the "3's" and "4's" obliquely to the right, so far that the men of each file (each line of fours) shall be two paces apart. The guide is left, and all will cover square.

Countermarch by file left—MARCH.

The diagram below explains what is required:



The guide is now by the right.

The same command, repeated when all have passed the turning point, will bring the company back to its original direction; and this command

Must be given again, and the original direction resumed, or a *tangle* will be the result.

Open order may be commanded also "*from the right (or left) flank,*" in which case the men of the right (or left) flank march straight forward, while the other ranks will oblique to the right (or left), the second rank two paces, the third four paces, and the fourth six paces.

By center, close order—MARCH.

To the right (or left) flank, close order—MARCH.

These commands will cause the men to return to their original relative positions, in close order, from either of the above open-order movements.

In all the movements taught in this lesson, the "file-closers" (Lieutenants and Sergeants) will keep their places, two paces to the right (or left) of the rear rank.

LESSON III.

TO ADVANCE IN LINE OF BATTLE.

Plate III. represents a company "in line of battle." To march by the front in line of battle, keeping perfectly aligned, requires steadiness and strict attention to the length and cadence of the step, the touch of elbows to the right, the holding the shoulders square to the front, and, on the part of the guide—the Captain—the utmost precision in marching squarely to the front.

When about to command this movement, the instructor will assure himself that the shoulders of the Captain and Orderly are perfectly in the direction of their respective ranks, and that the Sergeant accurately covers the Captain. He will then place himself twenty-five or thirty paces in front of them and facing them, standing exactly on the line which passes between their heels. He will then command :

Company, forward—

At this, the Fifth Sergeant will pass rapidly from the rank of file-closers, and will place himself about six paces in front of the Captain, moving to the right or left in obedience to signals or directions from the instructor, until he is correctly aligned between the instructor and Captain. As soon as he is aligned, he will take two points on the ground on the line passing between his own and the instructor's heels. The instructor will then step aside and command :

MARCH.

Or he may, in order to give the company sufficient caution, repeat the caution already given :

*Company, forward—*MARCH.

At this command the company will step off with promptness. The directing Sergeant will observe with the greatest precision, the length and time

the step, marching toward the two points he has chosen. A little before arriving at the nearest point, he will take new points in advance, exactly in the same line, fifteen or more paces apart. The Captain will cover square with this Sergeant, keeping always the six paces from him. The Orderly will cover square with the Captain. The men will each keep the head square to the front, feel lightly the elbow of his neighbor on the right, and take the utmost care to preserve his exact place in line. Don't *crowd* toward the right; touch elbows lightly. Never, under any circumstances, *lap elbows*. The Corporal next the Captain will take special pains not to pass him, or to push against him; he must *resist* pressure from his left; he is, as it were, a guard to the Captain, and is to see that he has freedom to march squarely to the front.

Unless all these little matters are strictly attended to—unless, above all, the directing Sergeant does his work thoroughly—undulations in the front of the company will follow.

The instructor should march the company forward two or three hundred paces, or as far as the ground will permit. He will march near the directing flank, in a position from which he may glance along both ranks. If the rear rank undulates, he may, after a halt, align that rank three or four paces behind the front rank, and require it to march to the front independently. He will post

the Captain and the directing Sergeant some on the left of the company ; or he may, after an *about face*, post them at the right or the rear rank—which becomes a front rank marching to the rear, “in retreat.”

Company—HALT.

Let no man stir after having obeyed this command. The directing Sergeant will remain in advance, unless ordered to return to the line of file-closers.

The instructor may now command a *Right Dress*, by the guiding flank ; or he may command an alignment to be made, according to the principles prescribed in the School of the Soldier, 31. The Captain will attend to the alignment of the front rank, the Orderly to that of the rear rank. The Captain will give the command *Front*.

The instructor will exercise the company in the direct march in line of file. As soon as practicable, the services of a directing Sergeant should be dispensed with, and the Captain left to direct the movement. If the Captain commands the movement, he will pronounce the command of command, very clearly, from his post.

The Company being in the direct march, the instructor may cause it to march obliquely, by commands, and in accordance with principles already prescribed. See School of the Soldier, page 32. He will at first cause the oblique to be made

ward the side of the guide. Remember, however, that the guide, in obliquing, is always on the side toward which the oblique is made. Whenever you lose your alignment, regain it by taking longer or shorter steps, without losing the time or changing the direction.

The company should be drilled in marking time, while on the direct march; also in the *Right about*. In this latter case, the directing Sergeant will face about with the company, and pass rapidly to a point six paces in front of the file-closers, and will march forward directly in advance of the Orderly.

NOTE.—The Fifth Sergeant should have the honor of being employed as directing Sergeant, only on account of his steadiness and precision. If he fail in these respects, some other Sergeant should be called upon.

In the commands which follow, nothing will be required beyond what has already been taught; explanations, therefore, will be brief and concise. Study out every movement carefully. A slate and pencil will help you, if you have any skill at drawing. Many use checkers, or the pawns of chessmen, in studying maneuvers. In this case, let the reds represent "Ones" and the whites "Twos," and use the kings, castles, knights, etc., for officers. With checkers for privates, pawns for Sergeants, and kings, etc., for other officers, almost every company movement may be easily studied.

The company is marching in line of battle, facing right. Guide right.

By the right flank—MARCH.

Double up, rapidly. Guide left.

By the left flank—MARCH.

Undouble promptly ; that is, return to your positions in line of battle. Guide right.

By the left flank—MARCH.

Double toward the left. Guide right.

By the left flank—MARCH.

Undouble files. Guide left. You are marching by the rear of the company.

Right about—MARCH.

Guide right.

By the right flank, file left—MARCH.

Double up. The Captain and Orderly file. The First Corporal follows and covers square of the Orderly. Each rank of fours comes square to the turning point and wheels left, elbow to elbow. The pivot-man takes care not to remain on the turning point.

By the left flank—MARCH.

Undouble files. Guide right.

Company—HALT.

Right—DRESS. FRONT.

Parade—REST.

LESSON IV.

TO BREAK INTO COLUMN, BY PLATOON OR SECTION.

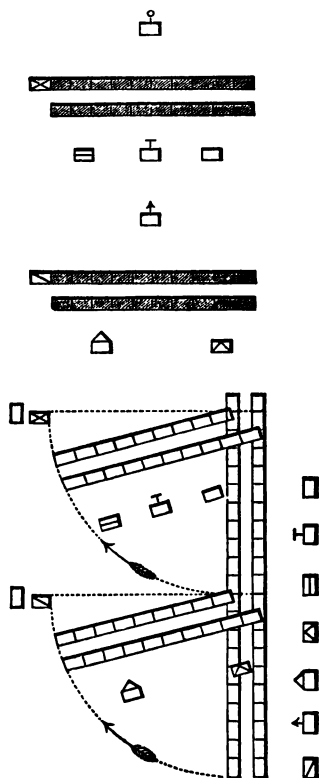
The company being at a halt, in line of battle, the instructor, wishing to break it into column, by platoon, to the right, will command :

By platoon, right wheel—MARCH.

Consult Plate V. At the first part of this command, the Captain will rapidly place himself two paces in front of the center of the first platoon ; the first Lieutenant, passing around the left of the company, on the run, will place himself two paces front of the second platoon, both facing to the front. The Orderly will replace the Captain in the front rank.

At the word *March*, the right front rank man of each platoon will face to the right, the Orderly marching fast ; the chief of each platoon will move quickly, by the shortest line, a little beyond the point at which the marching flank will rest when the wheel shall be completed, face to the late rear, and place himself so that the line which he forms with the man on the right (who had faced to the front) shall be at right angles to the line occupied by the company in line of battle. At the same time—at the word *March*—each platoon will wheel according to the principles prescribed for the wheel in a halt. Consult Lesson VIII. in the School of

PLATE V.



BY PLATOON, RIGHT WHEEL.

the Soldier, page 40. When the man who conducts the marching flank shall have arrived within three paces from the line on which the platoon is to rest, the chief of platoon will command:

Platoon—HALT.

The Orderly will now leave his position, pass rapidly, in front of the first platoon, to the point at which the left of that platoon is to rest; and the Second Sergeant will place himself, in like manner, in respect to the second platoon. The Captain and First Lieutenant will each align his Sergeant between himself and the man of his platoon who had faced to the right, and will take care to leave space enough between them for the front of the platoon.

Each chief of platoon will now place himself two paces outside of his Sergeant (who has now become the guide), and, facing toward him, will command:

Left—DRESS.

The alignment being ended, each chief will command, *Front*, and place himself two paces before the center.

File-closers will observe the movements expected of them by studying the Plate.

To break into column by *sections* is to be effected on the same principles. At the command,

By section, right wheel,

the Captain will place himself in front of the center

of the first section; the Second Lieutenant, passing around the right of the company, will place himself in front of the second section; the First and Third Lieutenants, passing around the left of the company, will place themselves in front of the third and fourth sections respectively. At the command

MARCH,

each section will wheel to the right; and at the word *Halt*, the Sergeants will post themselves, for alignment as guides, as follows:

The Orderly at the left of the first section.

The 2d Sergt. “ “ “ fourth “

The 3d Sergt. “ “ “ third “

The 4th Sergt. “ “ “ second “

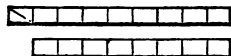
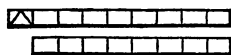
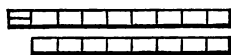
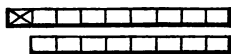
The positions of sections in column, with their chiefs and guides, is given in Plate VI.

The Fifth Sergeant will remain in the line of file closers, at the rear of the first section. His work will come when the column moves, as he will discover by-and-by.

By platoon, or by section, left wheel, is to be executed on the same principles as those given for a *right wheel*. This movement need rarely be executed.

The instructor, wishing to break the company by platoon or section to the right, and *to move the column forward*, after the wheel is completed, will

PLATE VI.



COLUMN OF SECTIONS.

explain to the company what he is about to do and command :

By platoon (or section) right wheel.

At this order, the chiefs of platoons (or sections) will move rapidly to the fronts of their respective lines; they are not to post themselves at the point which will be touched by the marching flank, but they will remain in front during the continuance of the wheel.

MARCH.

At this command, the platoons (or sections) each wheel to the right, preceded by their chiefs, conforming to the principles just laid down; except that the man at the pivot will not, as before, face to the right, but will mark time in his track. When the marching flank of each platoon (or section) has arrived within one pace of the end of that line which would be at right angles with the line of battle, occupied just before by the company, the instructor will command :

Forward,

and at the instant the wheel is completed, he will add,

MARCH.

At this command, each platoon (or section) will move straight to the front, and they will together form a marching column. At the same time

March, the Sergeants will move rapidly to the left of their respective platoons (or sections), covering square upon the Orderly, who will take pains to march directly to the front, taking points on the ground, as recently prescribed. As soon as the instructor has seen these guides posted, he will command to the company,

Guide left;

whereupon the men of each platoon (or section) will take and keep the touch of the elbow toward the guide.

During these movements, the chiefs of platoons (or sections) will face their commands, marching backward, and will caution their men to remember the principles of wheeling—the guide by the marching flank, and the touch of elbow toward the pivot; they will also, if necessary, repeat the commands of the instructor, immediately upon hearing them, in a low tone of voice. They will consider themselves largely responsible for the accurate movements of their lines. At the command, *Guide left*, they will face to the front, and will each take care to preserve the proper interval between his platoon (or section) and the one before it. The guides, however, will be held responsible for the intervals between platoons or sections; *they* will preserve correct distance, although their chiefs may neglect it. Take your distance, Sergeant, and

keep it, even if you have to guide your platoon a section against your chief's heels.

The company may be broken by platoons (or sections) to the left, and conducted forward in column, according to the same principles.

It may easily happen that the officer in command of a company shall desire to break into column by platoons or sections, when the company is in line of battle in such position—as near the wall of a drill-room, or at the side of a street—that there is not space enough to make the right wheel.

The following method—which, for simplicity, is arranged for platoons, but which can easily be enlarged to a movement by sections—may in such cases be employed :

*By right of platoons, to the rear into column ;
Company, without doubling, Right—FACE.*

Consult Plate VII. Immediately after having faced to the right, the Corporal on the right of each platoon will disengage himself, and, with his rear rank man, take position, facing to the rear, as indicated in the Plate. The following file will make a *half file right*. The Orderly and Second Sergeant will rapidly move to their positions, as shown in the illustration, facing also to the rear. The First Lieutenant will run around the left of the company, and place himself with his breast almost in contact with the left elbow of the Corporal, on the left of

PLATE VII.

FIG. 1.

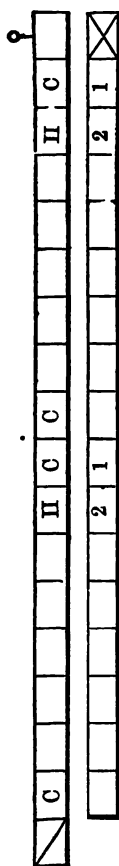
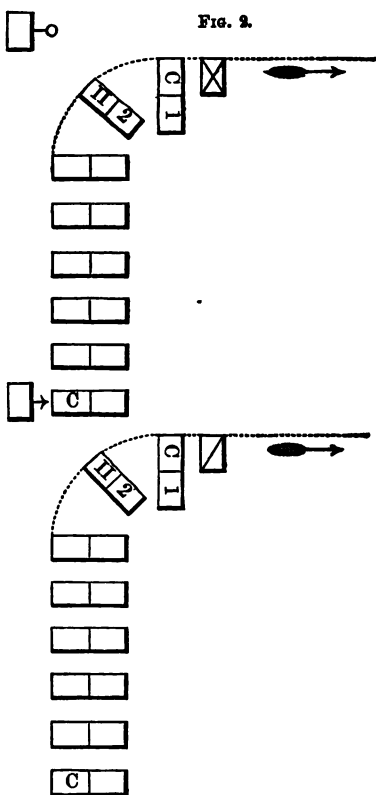


FIG. 2.



RIGHT OF PLATOONS, TO THE REAR, INTO COLUMN

the first platoon. The Captain will take a similar position, facing an imaginary corporal.

MARCH.

At this command, the Sergeants will promptly and march straight forward; the Corporals and companions, and the remaining files follow the lead of the Sergeants.

The chiefs of platoons, when the third file to the left is abreast of them, will command:

First (or second) platoon;

and while the last file is turning, they will command:

HALT. FRONT.

After obeying the last command, no one stirs, except the Sergeant, who will pass rapidly to the front of his platoon, and place himself with his elbow near the breast of his chief. The chiefs of platoons will now step two or three paces forward, and command:

First (or second) platoon, Left—DRESS. FRONT.

They will then take their positions in front of the center of their platoons.

No great amount of ingenuity is requisite in adapting these instructions to the breaking of a company into column *by sections*.

LESSON V.

FROM COLUMN INTO LINE.

The company being in column by platoon, right in front, and at a halt, if it be desired to form it in line of battle, the instructor will first see that the guides cover square, and, if necessary, will command a *Left Dress*. If this command be given, each chief of platoon will place himself briskly two paces outside of his guide and direct the alignment, so that his platoon shall be dressed perpendicularly to the proposed line of battle. After having assured his alignment, each chief will command *Front*, and return to his post in column. The instructor will now command :

Left into line wheel—MARCH.

The chiefs of platoons will repeat the word *March* at the instant of hearing it. At that word, the front rank man at the left of each platoon will face to the left, and place himself with his breast lightly touching the arm of the guide by his side, who will stand fast. At the same time, each platoon will wheel to the left, on the principle of wheels from a halt, already learned. Each chief will turn and face his platoon, and, marching backward, will direct the movement. When the marching flank was rather more than half completed the wheel, each chief will command,

First (or second) platoon ;

and when the marching flank is within the of the line of battle, he will add the comma

HALT.

The First Lieutenant will now return to of file-closers, passing around the left of his vision. The Captain will move rapidly point at which the right of the company w in line, and command:

Company, Right—DRESS.

The line must be so dressed that it shall c to the line of the guides. After a *Front*, t mand will be given by the instructor, or Captain,

Guides—POSTS.

At this command, the Sergeants will mo idly to their posts. .

No illustration is given for this movement in order to compel *study*. With drawing ma or perhaps better, with chess-men and check whole movement can be easily realized fr book. Execute the miniature movement, fir platoons, then with sections.

Right into line wheel may be performed same general principles; but it is a mo which rarely need be executed.

The column being *on the march*, right in

may be brought into line of battle by the command:

By platoons, left wheel—MARCH.

At the word *March*, briskly repeated by the chiefs of platoons, the left guides will halt; the man next to the left guide in each platoon will mark time; the platoons will wheel to the left, conforming to the principles of the wheel from a fixed pivot. When the right of platoons shall arrive near the line of battle, the instructor will command:

Forward, guide right—MARCH.

At the word *March*, given at the instant the wheel is completed, all the men of the company will move steadily forward, guiding by the right. The officers will rapidly take their positions as in line of battle. If the movement be made by sections, the guides of the second and third will pass promptly to the rear, immediately upon hearing the word *Forward*, through the intervals left between the right of one section and the left of the next.

While marching in column of platoons or sections—we will say the latter—right in front, the command may be given,

Guide Right.

At this command, the guides will pass rapidly in front of their sections, take position on the right of

them, covering square upon the Orderly. At same time the men will take the elbow-touch ward the right.

By the right flank, file left—MARCH.

At the command *March*, the Lieutenants move rapidly to their places as file-closers; guides will continue to march straight forward; sections will face by the right flank, doubling rapidly, and will file left, the Corporal on the rear keeping fronting-distance with his guide. As soon as the guide of any section finds himself abreast within fronting-distance from the last files (double files) of the preceding section, he will step briskly to the rear, and take his place among the closers; the Corporals on the right of sections close up to the proper distance with the left of preceding sections.

If the instructor desires now to march the company in line of battle, he has only to command

By the left flank—MARCH.

While marching by the right flank, as above, following commands may be given:

First section, by the left flank—MARCH.

The remainder of the company will still be marching by the right flank. As soon as the

ed section has proceeded far enough to nearly
over the first,

Second section, by the left flank—MARCH.

The third and fourth sections are still marching
n. As soon as the third nearly covers the second,

Third section, by the left flank—MARCH;

nd when the fourth nearly covers the third,

Fourth section, by the left flank—MARCH.

Study out for yourselves, now, *what* the chiefs
nd guides of sections should do at these com-
mands, *when* they should do it, and *how*. Remem-
ber to *undouble files* in passing from four ranks to
ne of sections.

LESSON VI.

BY COMPANY, OR PLATOON, INTO LINE,

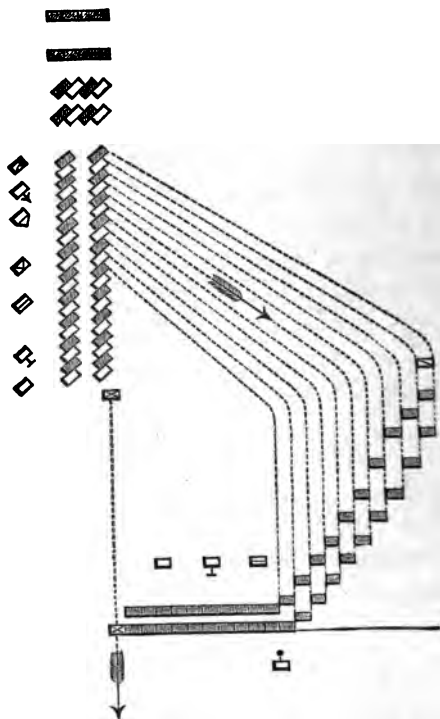
WHEN ON THE MARCH BY THE RIGHT FLANK.

The company being on the march by the right
ank, the instructor may order the Captain to form
t into line, whereupon the Captain will command:

By company, into line—MARCH.

Consult Plate VIII. At the word *March*, the
Orderly will continue to march straight forward.

PLATE VIII.



BY COMPANY, INTO LINE.

The men will rapidly undouble files, oblique independently of each other to the left, take the double quick step (see page 111), and move toward the line of battle by the shortest course, taking care to come into line one after the other. The front rank men, as they arrive successively in line with the Orderly, will take the step from him, and then turn their faces to the front. The rear rank men will follow their file-leaders, but without endeavoring to arrive in line at the same time with them.

At the instant the movement begins, the Captain will face to his company, in order to supervise the movement, and as soon as the last file is in line, he will command, *Guide left*, place himself two paces before the center, face to the front, and take the step of the company. At the command *Guide left*, the Second Sergeant will step promptly into the front rank, on the left, to serve as guide. The Orderly will keep his place, at the other flank.

When the company is on the march by the *left flank*, this movement may be executed by the same commands, and by the same principles.

The company being marching by the right flank, at first, the command may be given :

By platoon, into line—MARCH.

The movement illustrated by Plate VIII., and first taught, will now be executed by platoons. The Captain will take care of the first platoon ; the

First Lieutenant—passing through the open which will be made at the center of the company will direct the second platoon. These officers without waiting for each other, will command *Guide left*, at the instant their respective platoons are formed. At this command, the guide of each platoon will pass rapidly to the left flank of the platoon. The file-closers will follow the platoons to which they are attached.

There need be no difficulty now in executing the movement,

By sections, into line—MARCH.

The first movement taught in this lesson is to result in some confusion, unless the men are well drilled, especially in this very maneuver. It is advised not to require its execution very often and yet the company should know how to execute it. The same result may be attained, by a slow but neater and more showy movement, by the commands (while marching by the right flank):

Company, by the left flank—MARCH.

By Company, right wheel—MARCH.

Forward—MARCH.

But this movement needs plenty of room.

In the case, however, of platoons, and especially of sections, "into line," there is less straggling risk; and in the case of sections, the movement,

eatly and promptly executed, is quite effective and attractive.

It may seem best to the drill-master to reverse the course of instruction laid down in this lesson ; that is, to teach the "*into line*" at first to sections, then to platoons, and then to the company ; and he may omit the last step, if he thinks best, without loss.

LESSON VII.

TO BREAK INTO PLATOONS AND SECTIONS, AND TO RE-FORM COMPANY, BY OBLIQUING.

The company being on the march in line of battle, the instructor may command, or desire the Captain to command :

Break into platoons.

At this command, the Captain will immediately place himself in front of the center of the first platoon ; and he will do well to caution his men that in this movement they have nothing to do but to march straight forward. At the same command, the First Lieutenant will pass quickly around the left, to the center, of his platoon, and give the caution, *Mark time*. The Captain, as soon as he has heard the chief of the second platoon give the above caution, will command :

MARCH.

Until this word, all have been marching to the

front, in line of battle. *At* this word, the *first* platoon continues to march straight ahead, but the *second* platoon obeys the caution, just received, to *mark time*. Immediately *after* the word *March* the First Lieutenant will command :

Second platoon, right oblique—MARCH.

This platoon will not have had time to *mark time* more than two or three steps before its right flank will have become disengaged from the left flank of the first platoon, which is “marching on.” The Lieutenant, in commanding the oblique, will give the word *March* at the instant the rear rank of the first platoon shall have passed his front rank. Take rather short steps in obliquing.

The Orderly, as soon as he hears the command *March*, from the Captain—the word of execution following the caution, *Break into platoons*—will move rapidly past the front rank of his platoon and take position as guide on its left flank.

We left the second platoon obliquing. As soon as it shall have obliqued so far to the right that its guide (the Second Sergeant) shall nearly cover the guide of the first platoon, the Lieutenant will command :

Second platoon, forward ;

and will add

MARCH,

the instant his guide covers squarely with it

Orderly. The company is now broken into column of 7 platoons.

The chiefs of platoons, in directing these movements, should be facing their platoons, marching backward.

How, now, can we re-form company? By requiring the *first* platoon to *right oblique*, during which it will "unmask" the second, which should march straight forward; and then, as soon as the right flank of the second should join the left of the first, by commanding a *forward march*. The following are the details of this movement:

The Captain will command,

Form company;

and will immediately add,

First platoon, right oblique.

At hearing this, the chief of the second platoon will caution it to continue to march straight forward. The Captain will then command:

MARCH.

The first platoon will oblique to the right, in order to unmask the second; the Orderly, passing by the front rank, will take his place at the right flank.

When the Captain (facing his platoon, marching backward) shall notice that his line has nearly unmasked the second platoon, he will give the caution:

First platoon, mark time ;

and the instant the unmasking is complete, he will add,

MARCH.

The first platoon is now marking time. The second platoon has been marching straight forward and is now nearly up with the first. The Captain will now command :

First platoon, forward ;

and at the instant the two platoons unite, will add

MARCH.

The company is now re-formed, and marching in line of battle.

When a company is marching in column by platoons, right in front, it may be broken in to *sections*, upon the principles prescribed above. The first and second sections are together in the first platoon, the third and fourth, in the second platoon. The *first* and *third* will march straight forward, the *second* and *fourth* will *right oblique*.

We are now in column by sections : how shall we re-form into platoons ? Evidently, the first and third sections must *oblique to the right*, and mark time until the second and fourth, marching straight forward, shall unite with them.

No illustration accompanies this lesson. Refer, if necessary, to Plate I., for the principles of

liquing. Study out the lesson with chessmen and checkers.

LESSON VIII.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY COLUMN.

When a company is marching in column by platoons or sections, on parade through streets, or upon its parade-ground, the Fifth Sergeant acts as *guide of company* and *marker*. His post is in front of the Orderly, at a distance of about ten paces. It is the Orderly's duty to guide by him, and to preserve the interval. Of course, this Sergeant must be reliable; he must be skillful in marching in a continuous straight line, and in preserving the proper length and cadence of the step. When marching in column with other companies, the Orderly will guide with the left guide of the company in advance, and the Sergeant will march in his place as a file-closer.

In marching in column by platoons or sections, "the guide" is habitually "*left*."

Changes of direction will be executed according to the principles of wheeling on the march; and in wheeling, the guide of any platoon or section *must always be on the marching flank*.

We will suppose the company to be parading in the streets, in column of sections. The Fifth Sergeant is in front, as company guide and marker.

We are approaching a corner, and it is our intention to turn to the right. We must make, therefore, a *right wheel*, by sections; the *left flank* each will be its marching flank, and the guides already there.

When the column is within about its length from the corner, the Captain will command, very clear and distinctly:

Head of column to the right.

At this command the Fifth Sergeant will move promptly to the point at which the change of direction should be made, placing himself (at the point the instructor should place him) on the direct flank of the guides, so as to present his breast to the flank of the column. The Orderly will guide up this Sergeant by such a course that in passing, his left arm may just graze the marker's breast.

At the same time—with the above command the chiefs of sections will turn and face their line (marching backward), and caution their men that they are to make a *right wheel*; not *left*, but *right*. When the first section is within four paces from the marker (See Plate IX., Fig. 1. The marker designated at "5 □ S."), the Captain will turn and command:

First Section, right wheel;

and the instant the guide (Orderly) is opposite the marker, he will add,

PLATE IX.

FIG. 2.

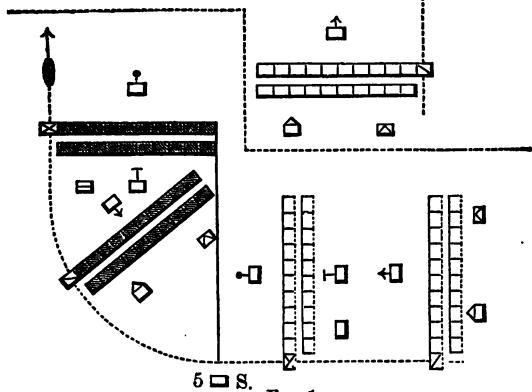
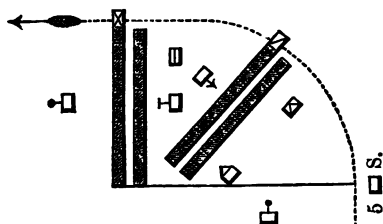


FIG. 1.

CHANGE OF DIRECTION, BY COLUMN.

MARCH.

When four paces are yet required to complete the change of direction, the Captain will command

First Section, forward,

and at the instant of completing the wheel, add,

MARCH,

and take his place in front of the center of section.

The marker will retain his position until the guide of the fourth section has passed him; the direction of the column, therefore, depends for awhile, on the Orderly, who will take care to march straight forward.

The chiefs of the other sections will govern the movements of their men in accordance with the instructions just given for the Captain.

As soon as the guide of the fourth section has passed the marker, the latter will take the double quick to his post in advance of the column.

We have changed direction to the right; let us *change direction to the left*. See Plate I Fig. 2.

Head of column to the left.

Company, guide right.

At this command, the guides will move rapidly to the *right* of their respective sections, each placing himself in front of his section, and the men will

the elbow-touch to the right. The marker will proceed to the point at which the change of direction could be made, on the direction of the guides, and the Orderly will guide toward him. The chiefs of sections will now attend to the change of direction in accordance with the principles already taught, substituting *left* wheel for *right* wheel.

Review, if necessary, the principles of wheeling in the march, contained in the School of the Soldier.

When the company is marching in line of battle, or by the flank—the Fifth Sergeant, in either case, being in his place as file-closer—and the instructor or Captain is about to break into column, intending to march forward and make changes of direction, the Sergeant should be informed that he is expected to act as marker, and will start for his place in front as soon as he hears the command of execution (*March*) which breaks the company into column. When, from column, the shape of the company is changed to marching in line of battle or by flank, the marker will return to his place as file-closer. For directions concerning the position of the “music,” see page 114.

LESSON IX.

TO BREAK FILES TO THE REAR.

In street marching, it often happens that ob-

structions are met—such as carriages at the side of the street—which make it necessary to diminish the front of company, platoons, or sections. One way of avoiding obstacles is by obliquing the company to the right or left, and returning, by another oblique, to the original direction, after having passed the difficulty; but to this method there are various objections, although it is admitted that under certain circumstances it may be employed. Any ordinary obstruction may be passed by *breaking files to the rear*.

When it is desired to execute this movement, the Captain will turn to his platoon or section, and command:

Two files from left (or right) to rear—MARCH.

Fig. 1, Plate X., illustrates, by its dotted lines, the two files which are to break to the rear, in this case, from the *left*.

At the word *March*, the two files designated will *mark time*; the others will march straight on. The two rear rank men of these files—"1" and "2"—as soon as the rear rank of the platoon or section shall have cleared them, will oblique to the right (see Fig. 2); "2" will pass behind "1;" "1" will place himself behind the third file from the left flank of the platoon or section, at double-up distance (see Fig. 3); "2" will pass on and place himself behind the fourth file on the right of "1." The two front rank men—"I" and "II"—as soon as the

PLATE X.

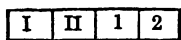
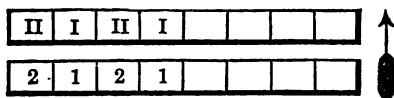


FIG. 3.

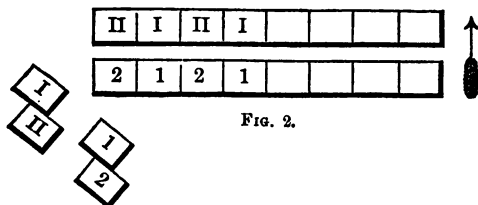


FIG. 2.

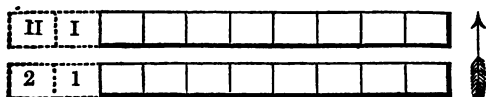


FIG. 1.

TWO FILES FROM LEFT TO REAR.

rear rank of the platoon has cleared them, will oblique to the right (Fig. 2); "II" will pass behind "I;" "I" will place himself behind the first file (3); "II" will place himself behind the second

Files may be broken from the right, on the same principles, by inverse means.

Successive groups of two files may be broken but the new files must always be broken from same side. If, after two files are broken, the command be repeated: *Two files from left to right* MARCH—at the word *March*, the files already broken will oblique to the right, gaining the space of two files, at the same time shortening the step, in order to make room between themselves and the rear rank of the platoon or section for the files last ordered to the rear. The latter break in the same manner as the first.

NOTE.—As may be seen by studying the illustration (Plate X., Fig. 3), the two files broken to the rear have, in effect, made a *double-up right flank*. If the next two files break in the same way, the next two, and so on, until all have broken to the rear, the platoon or section will be, in reality, marching *in four ranks, double files*, by the right flank. This may help to explain the somewhat intricate movements of the odd and even number of files placing themselves behind certain files. "Files" will only be broken off from the side of direction (side of the guide).—Scott's Tactics.

When it is desired to cause files broken off to return into line—as, in the street, when an obstruction has been passed—the command will be:

*Two files into line—*MARCH.

At this command, the two files will return briskly into line, taking their former places. If other groups are at the rear, they will gain the place of two files to the left, in order that “I” may cover square with the file on the extreme left.

LESSON X.

TO FORM SQUARE.

The company being in column by sections (at all distance), right in front, and at a halt, when the instructor shall wish to form it into a square, the command will be:

To form square—to half distance, close column—
MARCH.

At the word *March*, the first section will stand fast; the remaining sections will march straight forward to within half-section distance from each other, when they will be halted by their chiefs.

This disposition being made, the instructor will command:

Form square—right and left into line, wheel.

At this command, the chief of the first section

will caution it to stand fast; the chiefs of the second and third sections will designate the centers of their respective sections, and caution their guides that they are to wheel, the right half-sections to the right, the left half-sections to the left, into line. The chief of the fourth section will command, *Forward—guide left.*

This disposition being completed, the instructor will command :

MARCH.

At this word, the first section will stand fast; its right file will face to the right, its left file to the left; the second and third sections will wheel their halves to the right and left into line. The chief of the second section will align the right half of the second section by the outward facing files of the first section. At the same time, the fourth section will obey the command of caution it has already received, and wheel up to form the square. When it shall have completed its square, its chief will halt it, face it about, and align it by the rear rank, upon its guide, who, for the purpose, will remain faced to the front; the files on each flank of this section will face inward.

The square being formed, the instructor will command :

Guides---POSTS.

At this command, the chiefs of sections, a

the guides, will enter the square at the angles nearest them.

The company is now formed into a square, having, of course, four divisions, or "fronts." The fronts will be designated as follows: the first section will be the *first front*; the fourth section, the *fourth front*; the right half-sections of the second and third sections, the *second front*; the left half-sections, the *third front*. The Captain will command the first front; the Third Lieutenant the fourth; the First Lieutenant the second; the Second Lieutenant the third.

TO REDUCE SQUARE.

The instructor, wishing to break the square, will command:

Reduce square.

At this command, the chief of the fourth front will motion it to stand fast, but will cause the outer files which had been faced right or left on either flank) resume their positions in line; the chief of the first front will also cause his outer files to face to the front; the chief of the second front will cause it to face to the left (without doubling), and then command, *By half-sections, by file left*; the chief of the third front will cause it to face to the right, and then command, *By half-sections, by file right*; and at the moment the second and third fronts face to the left and right, each chief will cause the two leading

files of each half-section to break to the rear. (Plate VII.)

This disposition being made, the instructor will command :

MARCH.

At this command, the first front will march forward, and its chief will halt it when it has advanced a space equal to half its front; the corresponding half-sections of the second and third fronts will file to the left and right, and march to meet each other behind the center of the first section, and the instant they unite, the chief of each section will halt it and face it to the front; the chief of the fourth front will cause it to face about. As soon as the first section is halted, and as soon as the other sections are faced to the front, the guides of each will move promptly to his place on the left flank, and the chief of each will align it by the left and then take his place in front of its center.

The column is now in marching order, but the sections are at half distance. If it be desired to reform square again, there will be no occasion to give the first command employed in forming square, since the sections are already at half distance.

If it be desired to march the column forward with its sections at full distance, the instructor will command :

Company forward, full distance.

At this command, the chiefs of the second, third

nd fourth sections will turn promptly to their sections, and give the caution, *Such section, mark time*. The instructor will then add :

MARCH.

At this, the first section will march straight forward ; the other sections will mark time ; their chiefs will immediately give the caution, *Such section, forward*—and as full sectional distance is made before them, will add, MARCH.

THE DOUBLE-QUICK.

The double-quick step is, in effect, a *trot*. It is not a *run* ; nor is it, as the name implies, the “double” of the “quick step.” The latter is determined by rule, for men, at *twenty-eight* inches, length of pace, and *one hundred and ten* steps per minute ; the length of the double-quick step is *thirty-three* inches, and its swiftness at the rate of *one hundred and sixty-five* steps per minute. Boys’ legs are of such various and variable lengths, that it is difficult to fix upon any rules which shall determine length and swiftness of step for them. Every boy, however, understands what a “*dog-trot*” is. Let the instructor, then, give the time—at first, quick time—by counting *One—Two—One—Two*, etc., and command :

Squad, forward—double-quick—MARCH.

At the commands of caution, the soldier throw the weight of his body on the right foot. "without arms," he will raise his hands to a level with his hips, the hands closed, the nails toward the body, the elbows to the rear. At the word *March*, he will start off on the dog-trot, taking time from the metronome, or from the instructor counting.

After the squad (or company) *gets the hang of*—and boys will easily enough acquire it—the instructor will increase the time, up to two hundred paces per minute, as the limit.

At the double-quick, breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed. Take it coolly; don't get excited; *think* the time; remember the *guide right or left*.

At the *Halt*, bring your hands to the sides. Don't puff, and blow, and look around, as if you wanted every one to notice what a remarkable feat you have accomplished. Keep the mouth shut. Keep cool, although the perspiration may be running down the back of your neck, and trickling and tickling at the end of your nose. An old drillmaster's rule used to be: "If a fly 'lights on your nose, you may wink at him, but that's all."

All the company movements we have learned must now be executed at the double-quick; but understand that to do these well, at this step, your *thoughts* must move at double-quick, as well as your feet.

If the men are under arms, the instructor should use the pieces to be brought to a *Right shoulder left*, before commanding the double-quick. It may, however, be understood that at the command, *Forward—double-quick*, the pieces are to be brought to the *right shoulder* without a command to that effect.

A very showy movement is, to *charge bayonets*, in line of battle, at the double-quick.

UNIFORM, MUSIC, COLORS, ETC.

Uniform.—No uniform is really *necessary*, except military caps and dark clothes. The illustrations which follow in the Manual of Arms, give suggestions toward a simple tunic or blouse; this, made of dark-blue flannel, and trimmed with scarlet cord and gilt buttons, is cheap, becoming, easy, and comfortable at all seasons. If cloth uniforms are decided upon, nothing is at once so neat and serviceable as “cadet-gray,” trimmed with black.

Commissioned officers are entitled to sword and sash; the latter of crimson silk, “to go twice round the waist and to tie behind the left hip”—and a gold-embroidered, or gilt metal, bugle, to be worn on the cap—and to shoulder-straps, cloth of light blue, with two “bars” for the Captain, one for the 1st Lieutenant, none for the 2d and 3d.

The rank of non-commissioned officers is to be indicated by *chevrons* “upon both sleeves,” “above

the elbow," "points down." *For the Orderly* three bars and a lozenge, in light-blue silk worsted binding, one half inch wide; or, if preferred, it may be in gold lace, of the same width. *For other Sergeants*, the same, omitting the lozenge. *For Corporals*, two bars, in silk or worsted binding. If the uniform is gray, *black* binding is more appropriate.

NOTE.—The Sergeants, who are guides, and have extra duties, will carry their pieces, on the march habitually "at a shoulder." To relieve them, they are allowed a hook, suspended (by a strap from the belt) at such a distance, that the trigger-guard may catch upon it and support the weight of the piece. If at any time on the march the Orderly changes the position of his piece, which he may do, at *right shoulder shift*, or *arms at will*, the other Sergeant will make the same change.

Music.—No other music is *necessary* or *appropriate* for a company than one or more (say three at most) snare drums. The drum-corps should be drilled to beat "common," "quick," and "double quick" time; to strike, promptly, with the movement of the left foot, at the word *March*, and to cease beating, promptly, at the word *Halt*. Its position, in line of battle, is on a line with the company, ten paces from the right flank; in column ten paces in advance of the center of the first platoon or section. In changes of direction, the li

the drummers will wheel at the turning-point designated by the marker. On the parade-ground, the drum-corps may be stationed, for convenience, at some point at which they will not be in the way of company movements.

Colors.—A single company is not entitled to colors. If, however, it should be thought well to have them, there can be no objection to the display of one company banner and one national ensign. Colors are borne by color-sergeants. They (the colors) should be displayed only on public occasions. On the march, in column by platoons, the color-sergeants will march between the first and second platoon; in column by sections, between the second and third. In line of battle, the color-bearers must be at the rear of the center of the company, in the line of the file-closers. During company movements, at an exhibition-drill, the colors should be posted conspicuously, but out of the way.

Guidons—small, square, blue silk flags, edged with yellow fringe, and inscribed with the company initials, in gilt letters—may be borne, affixed to the bayonets of the right and left guide of company, and of the Fifth Sergeant, when acting as company guide, on parade.

Armory.—Muskets should be kept in racks, in a dry room, and should be occasionally cleaned and oiled—lock, stock, and barrel. Belts, etc., should be hung on pegs. Arms and accouterments should be

numbered, and should be used only by those who bear corresponding numbers. *Strict* rule should be made and maintained, that neither arms nor accouterments shall even be *touched*, except by command or permission of the instructor, or of some one to whom he delegates authority; and that when arms are used, at drill or parade, bayonets are not to be unfixed, rammers drawn, or locks snapped, except in obedience to command.

Rewards and Penalties.—It may be well for the teacher to adopt some system of rewards for soldierly behavior, in all respects; and of punishments for absence from drills, tardiness, talking in the ranks, and other neglects or violations of duty. It should be distinctly understood that promotions will be made from among those only whose soldierly character is well established. Officers, for misbehavior, may be degraded to the ranks.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

THE PARTS OF A MUSKET.

THE soldier must be familiar with the names of the parts of his musket, since these are constantly referred to in the instructions which follow.

Consult Plate XI.

1. The Butt.
2. The Heel of the Butt.
3. The Toe, or Beak, of the Butt.
4. The Small of the Stock.
5. The Trigger, and Trigger-guard.
6. The Hammer.
7. The Swell of the Stock.
8. The Lower Band.
9. The Middle Band.
10. The Upper Band.
11. The Rammer.
12. The Muzzle.

Besides these, there are The Butt Plate; The Lock Plate; The S Plate; The Tube, or Nipple; The Butt of Rammer, and its Little End; The

PLATE XI.

FIG. 1.

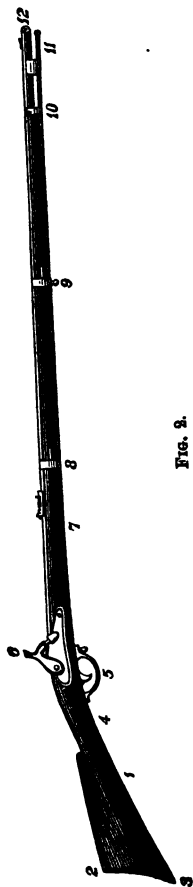


FIG. 2.



NOMENCLATURE OF THE MUSKET.

es, from which the Rammer is drawn, and The
vels—one of which may be seen in front of the
gger-guard, and the other at the Middle Band ;

Sling (a leather strap) may be fastened to them.
he parts of a Bayonet are :

1. The Socket.
2. The Clasp.
3. The Shank.
4. The Blade.

GENERAL REMARKS.

For instruction in the Manual of Arms, the com-
y should be divided into squads of sections or
f-sections. In the army, the use of the musket
taught to four men at a time. While the first
ad is under instruction, the rest of the company
uld be looking on and listening. Let a lesson
learned by each squad in turn, so that all shall
rn the same thing at the same time. Perfection
handling the musket can be attained by boys
re readily than by men, but only by thorough,
ient, and constant study and practice. Quick
s, quick thoughts, and quick hands are needed
x more than ever.

Each lesson should be studied, at first in one rank
h plenty of elbow-room, then elbow to elbow,
n in the usual two ranks. Let one "motion"
learned at a time ; never pass to the next until
one before has been thoroughly understood and

can be promptly and perfectly executed by all. Be content to learn slowly at first, in order to be able to show rapidity and precision of movement by-and-by.

With very few exceptions, every change in the position of "the piece" (the musket) is to be effected by more than one *motion*. In looking at a well-drilled company, the men may seem to you to make but one movement in changing the piece from one shoulder to the other, or in executing the various changes of the manual; but, in reality, each change is effected by two or more *motions*. For instance, if the musket is held at *shoulder arms* (see Plate XII.), three motions are required to bring it to the position of *support arms*: the first brings the piece away from the right shoulder to the front of the body; the second brings it to the left shoulder; the third brings the right hand to its side. By and-by these three motions may be made so rapidly that, to inexperienced lookers-on, they shall seem to form but one movement; at first, however, and for some time, the *motions* must be practiced in detail, or "by numbers," as the phrase is. To understand this, take the instance just given. The command is,

Support—ARMS.

At the word *Arms*, you will execute the first motion, and *that only*; at the word *Two*, execute the second motion, and *that only*; at the word *Three*

the third and last motion. Notice that the *One* is not used; the command of execution (*Arms*) takes its place. Now, as soon as the soldier has understood from the instructor what is done at these motions, the words, "*Arms—THREE,*" are to be uttered in "quick time," at the rate of ninety to the minute, and regular. Precisely the same cadence is to be obtained in the manual as has been learned in marching, and the motions must be executed in this time, neither slower nor faster. After some days of drill, the manual may be practiced at quick time, but not at present. In order to obtain this exactness of cadence for the motions, the metronome may be employed. The instructor pronounces the command of execution at one, and *Two—Three*, with the succeeding strokes of the bell. At first, and for some time, the soldier should also *themselves* count aloud, for each motion, with the instructor. "This practice cannot be too highly commended," said Colonel Ellis-

Take GREAT care that the movements of the arms do not disarrange the shoulders, or throw the body out of balance. Keep the body erect, the shoulders square to the front, the head and eyes directed to the front. Let only the feet be in motion, except when a change in the position of the feet is required.

PLATE XII.



SHOULDER ARMS.

at the instructor avoid fatiguing the men, by making, at first, frequent changes and occasional *rests*. The most of the manual is to be *executed on the march*, as well as at a halt. On the march, the command of execution will be given always as the *right* foot strikes the ground; the first motion will be made as the *left* foot strikes; the second in time with the first, and so on.

Learn now, and remember always, that when in *shoulder arms*, "HALT" requires not only what has already learned, but also a *shoulder arms*. If a piece happens to be then at a *shoulder arms*, of course there is nothing to be done with it; but in any other position, no matter what, the first motion of *shoulder arms* is to be made at the same instant with the *halt*, and the following motions, in accordance with the cadence of the marching just ceased. Officers, *especially*, should be well drilled in the manual of arms.

PRINCIPLES OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

[PLATE XII.]

The piece in the right hand; the arm slightly bent; the barrel nearly vertical, and resting in the hollow of the shoulder; the barrel next to the shoulder, the trigger-guard to the front; the arm hanging at not quite its full length near the body; the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the other fingers closed together and grasping the swell

PLATE XIII.



SUPPORT ARMS.

stock just under the hammer, which rests on the little finger.

The piece must be carried neither too high nor too low. If the first error is made, the elbow will be bent outward too much, interfering with the man on the right; and the piece, being detached from the hip, will waver in all directions; if second, the arm and piece will not take up enough, the soldier will crowd against his elbow on the right, and have too little space in which to handle his piece with ease.

To maintain, throughout, "the position of the soldier."

Take care that the weight of the musket does not draw the shoulder down, out of line with the hip.

Support—ARMS.

TWO—THREE.

[PLATE XIII.]

MS.—Bring the piece, with the right hand, vertically to the front and between the eyes, and to the rear; seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band, raise this hand as high as the chin, and, at the same time, seize the piece with the right hand four inches below the hammer.

CO.—Turn the piece with the right hand, barrel to the front; carry the piece to the left shoulder, the left forearm across the breast, outside the elbow, and between the right hand and the hammer,

which is to rest on that arm, the left hand resting on the right breast, with fingers closed and extended.

THREE.—Bring the right hand promptly to the side.

REST.

Carry the right hand smartly to the small of the stock, where it was at *Two*; keep the left foot in its place, and relieve, by any changes of position, the other parts of the body.

Attention—SQUAD.

Return to third position of *support arms*, and the general position of the soldier.

Shoulder—ARMS.

TWO—THREE.

ARMS.—Grasp the piece with the right hand, at *Rest*, just given; seize it with the left hand at the lower band, the thumb extended up the side of the barrel; detach the piece slightly from the shoulder, keeping the left forearm close to the stock.

Two.—Carry the piece vertically to the right

Shoulder with both hands, rammer to the front; change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and forefinger; slip the left hand up along the piece to the height of the shoulder, fingers joined and extended, back of the hand to the front.

THREE.—Carry the left hand quickly to the side.

PLATE XIV.



PRESENT ARMS.

Present—ARMS.

Two.

[PLATE XIV.]

ARMS.—With the right hand bring the piece erect before the center of the body, rammer to the front; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand, fist above the lock, the thumb extended along the barrel and against the stock, the forearm horizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow.

Two.—Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand below and against the guard.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two.

ARMS.—Bring the piece to the right shoulder; at the same time change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and forefinger; slip up the left hand to the height of the shoulder, fingers extended and joined.

Two.—Drop the left hand quickly to the side.

PLATE XV.



ORDER ARMS.

Order—ARMS.

TWO.

[PLATE XV.]

ARMS.—Seize the piece briskly with the left hand by the upper band, and detach it slightly from the shoulder with the right hand ; loosen the grasp with the right hand, lower the piece with the left, re-seize the piece above the lower band, the little finger in rear of the barrel, the butt about four inches (less, rather than more) from the ground, the right hand supported against the hip.

Two.—Drop the left hand to the side, and at the same instant let the piece slip through the right hand to the ground.

Position of Order Arms.

Right arm extended ; barrel between the thumb and forefinger extended along the stock (as if it were a large pen, with which you were about to write on the ground) ; the other fingers extended and joined ; the muzzle about two inches from the right shoulder ; the rammer in front ; the toe of the butt against, and on a line with, the toe of the right foot ; barrel perpendicular.

REST.

Draw back the right foot six inches to the rear ; the piece incline into the hollow of the right

shoulder; release the hold of the right hand, and with it clasp the left hand in front of the body—arms extended, right hand outermost.

This position is always to be assumed at the command: *In place*—REST. Keep the head and eyes square to the front, and *keep still*.

Attention—SQUAD.

Resume, promptly, the position of *Order Arms*.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two.

ARMS.—Raise the piece vertically with the right hand to the height of the right breast and opposite the shoulder, the elbow close to the body; seize the piece with the left hand below the right, and drop quickly the right hand, grasping the piece at the swell of the stock, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard; press the piece against the shoulder with the left hand, the right arm nearly straight.

Two.—Drop the left hand quickly to the side.

•

PLATE XVI.



CHARGE BAYONET.

Charge—BAYONET.

Two.

[PLATE XVI.]

BAYONET.—Raise the piece slightly with the right hand, and make a *half-right face* on the left heel; place the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and twelve inches from, the left heel, the feet square (as the first motion of *About Face*); seize the piece at the same time a little above the lower band.

Two.—Bring down the piece with both hands, the right uppermost, the left elbow against the body; seize the small of the stock, at the same time, with the right hand, which will be supported against the left— the point of the bayonet to be held exactly as high as the eye. Rear rank men should incline the body slightly to the right, and in bringing their pieces down between the shoulders of the front rank men, should take care not to graze them.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two.

ARMS.—Face to the front; at the same time, throw up the piece briskly, with the left hand, against the right shoulder, rammer to the front; place the right hand so as to embrace the guard, and raise the left hand to the height of the shoulder.

Two.—Drop the left hand smartly by the side.

PLATE XVII.



TRAIL ARMS.

Trail—ARMS.

Two.

[PLATE XVII.]

s.—The same as the first motion of *Order*

—Incline the muzzle slightly to the front, to the rear and about four inches from the . The right hand, supported at the hip, will the piece that the rear rank men may not with their bayonets the men in the front rank. command is to be given whenever the command to ascend a hill, or a flight of stairs.

Shoulder—ARMS.

he command *Shoulder*, raise the piece particularly in the right hand, the little finger in the barrel—at the command *ARMS*, execute as been prescribed for the *shoulder* from the of *Order Arms*.

PLATE XVIII.



SECURE ARMS.

Secure—ARMS.

TWO—THREE.

[PLATE XVIII.]

—Bring the piece, with the right hand, cularly to the front and between the eyes, the rear; seize the piece with the left the lower band, raise this hand as high as and seize the piece with the right hand at of the stock.

—Turn the piece with both hands, barrel to ; bring it opposite the left shoulder, the inst the hip, the left hand at the lower thumb as high as the chin and extended mmer, the piece erect and detached from der, the left forearm against the piece.

—Reverse the piece, pass it under the left left hand remaining at the lower band, b on the rammer, the little finger against at the same time, drop the right hand to

Shoulder—ARMS.

TWO—THREE.

—Raise the piece with the left hand, and with the right at the small of the stock; erect and detached from the shoulder, the inst the hip, the left forearm along the

PLATE XIX.



RIGHT SHOULDER SHIFT.

.—The same as the second motion of *Shoulder* from a *Support*.

EE.—The same as the third motion of *Shoulder* from a *Support*.

Right shoulder shift—ARMS.

Two.

[PLATE XIX.]

18.—Detach the piece perpendicularly from the right shoulder with the right hand, and seize it with the left below the lower band—raise the piece, to the height of the shoulder and four inches from it; place, at the same time, the right foot on the butt, the toe between the first two toes, the other two fingers under the butt-plate.

19.—Quit the piece with the left hand, raise the piece on the right shoulder with the right hand, the lock-plate uppermost; let fall, at the same time, the left hand to the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two.

18.—Raise the piece perpendicularly by extending the right arm to its full length, the rammer in front; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand below the lower band.

Two.—Quit the butt with the right hand, which will immediately embrace the guard; lower the piece to the position of *Shoulder Arms*, slide up the left hand to the height of the shoulder, fingers extended and joined; drop the left hand to the side.

The men being at *Support Arms*, the musket may be brought to the right shoulder, as follows

Right shoulder shift—ARMS.

Two.

ARMS.—Seize the piece with the right hand below and near the left forearm; place the left hand under the butt, the heel between the first two fingers.

Two.—Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock-plate upward; carry it to the right shoulder, the left hand still holding the butt, the muzzle elevated; hold the piece in this position, and place the right hand upon the butt, as is prescribed in the *right shoulder shift* from a *Shoulder Arms*; let fall the left hand to the side.

To return from *right shoulder shift* to *Support Arms*, the command is,

Support—ARMS.

Two.

ARMS.—The same as the first motion toward *Shoulder Arms*.

Two.—Turn the piece with both hands, barrel to the front—carry it opposite the left shoulder—slip the right hand to the small of the stock, place the left forearm extended on the breast, supporting the piece by the hammer, as before learned; let fall the right hand to the side.

Arms—AT WILL.

At this command, carry the piece at pleasure on either shoulder, the muzzle well elevated.

This command should be given only during long marches—"column in route." The *Shoulder Arms* is to be taken from *Arms at Will*, without detail.

The squad being in single rank, and at Ordered Arms, when the instructor shall wish the pieces to be placed on the ground, he will command:

PLATE XX.



GROUND ARMS.

Ground—ARMS.

Two.

[PLATE XX.]

ARMS.—Turn the piece with the right hand, reel to the left, at the same time seize the cartridge-box with the left hand (if no cartridge-box is on, place the left hand where the box would be, on uppermost), bend the body, advance the left foot, the heel opposite the lower band; lay the piece on the ground with the right hand, the toe of the butt on a line with the toe of the right foot, knees slightly bent, the right heel raised.

Two.—Rise, without jerk, bring the left foot by the side of the right, quit the cartridge-box with the left hand, and drop the hands to the sides.

The muskets may be left in this position, while the squad retires and another takes its place.

Raise—ARMS.

Two.

ARMS.—Seize the cartridge-box with the left hand, bend the body, advance the left foot opposite the lower band, and seize the piece with the right hand.

Two.—Raise the piece, bringing the left foot by the side of the right, turn the piece with the right hand, rammer to the front; at the same time, quit

the cartridge-box with the left hand, and drop the hand to the side.

The squad being in two ranks, at ordered arms and having been counted off by twos from the right, the command may be given :

Stack—ARMS.

TWO—THREE.

ARMS.—Number Two, of the front rank, will pass his piece to the left, and seize it with the left hand just below the middle band ; he will hold the piece opposite the center of his body, muzzle inclining to the right, bayonet shank opposite the right shoulder, butt beyond and a few inches above the left foot, rammer to the front. At the same time, number Two, of the rear rank, will raise his piece four inches from the ground, turn the rammer to the left and pass it to number Two, of the front rank ; the latter will seize this piece with his right hand just below the middle band, incline it slightly to the left, and place the shank of the bayonet upon the shank of his own piece, rammer to the left, butt about four inches from the ground. At the same time, or as soon as the two shanks are joined, number One, of the front rank, will raise his piece turning it by a quick motion of the hand as he throws it up, rammer to the right, will incline his piece to the left, and in front of the pieces held by

number Two, and will hook the shank of his bayonet in the "crotch" formed by the two shanks ready joined. These shanks must be held firmly together.

Two.—Number Two, front rank, will throw the butt of his right-hand piece directly to the front, so that it shall strike the ground rather more than three feet ahead, and will place the butt of his left-hand piece outside of and against his left foot. At the same moment, number One, front rank, will draw his piece toward him and place the butt between his feet. Both men will quit their hold of the pieces at the same moment, and having done so, will resume the position of the soldier.

THREE.—Number One, of the rear rank, will pass his piece into the left hand, turning the barrel to the front, place the butt on the ground between the feet of numbers One and Two, front rank, rest the piece against the stack, and resume the position.

If it be desired, the squad may be withdrawn from the line of stacked arms by a *backward march*, followed by a *break ranks*.

The squad being re-formed (or another squad formed) in rear of the stacks, feet properly adjusted with the butts of the pieces, the command may be given :

Take—ARMS.

At the command *Take*, number One, of the rear rank, will reach forward, withdraw his piece from

PLATE XXI.



ARMS PORT.

the stack. At the command *Arms*, number Two, front rank, will seize his own piece with his left hand, and the piece of number Two, rear rank, with his right; at the same time, number One, front rank, will seize his own piece with his right hand, and the two men will together raise the three pieces vertically, bringing the butts together—thus unlocking the shanks of the bayonets; as soon as this is done, number Two will pass his right-hand piece to number Two, rear rank, change his own piece from left to right hand. Bring the pieces to the position of *Order Arms*. •

Arms may also be stacked from one rank. Number the men, from right to left, *by threes*. Number two will seize the piece of number Three with his left hand, turn the rammer of his own piece to the left, and lock bayonets, as just learned. Number one will proceed as already prescribed. In taking *Arms*, number Two will pass his left-hand piece to number Three.

The pieces being at a *shoulder*, the command may be given:

Arms—PORT.

[PLATE XXI.]

At this command, throw the piece up with the right hand, letting it incline toward the left; seize it at once with both hands, the right changing grip

PLATE XXII.



GUARD AGAINST INFANTRY.

the small of the stock, the left grasping the piece at the lower band, the two thumbs pointing toward the muzzle. The position of the piece may be best learned from the illustration. Draw the elbows close to the body.

This position is to be assumed whenever the squad (or company) is to *break ranks*, under arms. At the command,

Break ranks—MARCH,

hold the piece firmly in the left hand, strike the right smartly (all together) with the palm of the right hand, and consider yourselves dismissed.

Shoulder Arms, from *Arms Port*, is to be effected with the same motions as a *Shoulder* from a *Present Arms*.

[From *Shoulder Arms*.]

Guard against Infantry—GUARD.

Two.

[PLATE XXII.]

GUARD.—Make a half face to the right, turning both heels, the feet square to each other; at the same time, raise the piece slightly and seize it with the left hand above and near the lower band.

Two.—Carry the right foot fifteen to twenty paces (according to size) directly to the rear, the

PLATE XXIII.



GUARD AGAINST CAVALRY.

right heel behind the left, the knees slightly bent, the weight of the body resting equally on both legs; at the same time, lower the piece with both hands, barrel uppermost, the left elbow against the body; seize the piece at the same time at the small of the stock; let the arms fall naturally, and hold the point of the bayonet slightly elevated.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Throw up the piece with the left hand and place it at the right shoulder, at the same time bringing the right heel by the side of the left, and facing to the front.

Guard against Cavalry—GUARD.

TWO.

[PLATE XXIII.]

Both motions the same as for *Guard against Infantry*, except that the right hand will be supported against the hip, and the bayonet held at the sight of the eye, as in *Charge Bayonet*. The return to the *shoulder* is the same as from the *Guard against Infantry*.

In these *guards* of the bayonet exercise, the rear rank men will incline the body slightly to the right, and be very careful not to graze the shoulders of the front rank men. There is plenty of room, and there need be no difficulty.

PLATE XX.



GROUND ARMS.



PLATE XX.



GROUND ARMS.

Ground—ARMS.

Two.

[PLATE XX.]

1.—Turn the piece with the right hand, to the left, at the same time seize the cartridge-box with the left hand (if no cartridge-box is in place the left hand where the box would be, uppermost), bend the body, advance the left heel opposite the lower band; lay the piece on the ground with the right hand, the toe of the hammer butt on a line with the toe of the right foot, the left heel slightly bent, the right heel raised.

—Rise, without jerk, bring the left foot by the side of the right, quit the cartridge-box with the left hand, and drop the hands to the sides.

Muskets may be left in this position, while the first man retires and another takes its place.

Raise—ARMS.

Two.

1.—Seize the cartridge-box with the left hand, bend the body, advance the left foot opposite the lower band, and seize the piece with the right hand.

—Raise the piece, bringing the left foot by the side of the right, turn the piece with the right hand, hammer to the front; at the same time, quit

2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

Seize the cartridge with the thumb and next two fingers; at the same time slide the left hand up to the upper band, and bring the right hand, with the cartridge, to the left hand; seize the loose end of the cartridge between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, without relaxing the hold upon the piece.

3. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

Tear the paper to the powder—hold the cartridge upright—carry it (with the right hand) to the front of and near the muzzle, the back of the hand to the front.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

Turn the back of the right hand toward the body, in order to discharge the powder into the barrel, raising the elbow as high as the wrist—shake the cartridge and insert it fully into the muzzle—drop the right elbow, and seize the rammer between the thumb and forefinger, bent, the other fingers being closed.

5. *Draw*—RAMMER.

TWO—THREE.

RAMMER.—Draw the rammer by smartly extending the arm; let go and seize it again at the middle, between the thumb and forefinger, palm to the

t ; clear the rammer entirely from the pipes by again extending the arm ; hold it parallel with the bayonet.



Two.—Turn the rammer by closing the fingers forward between the bayonet and the face, the little end passing near the left shoulder—the arm all the while extended—the butt of the rammer near the muzzle, but not inserted.

THREE.—Insert the rammer, and se it down as low as the grasp the right hand.

6. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.

steady the rammer with the mb of the left hand ; slide the at hand up and re-seize the rammer near the little end, with the



thumb extended and the forefinger bent, the other fingers closed ; ram the cartridge home with force, twice, and all together ; keep the right elbow close to the body.



7. *Return*—RAMMER.

Two—THREE.

PLATE XXV.



PRIME.

RAMMER.—Draw the rammer half way out, steady it in this position with the left thumb; re-seize it near the muzzle with the right hand; between the thumb and forefinger, palm to the front; clear the rammer from the barrel by extending the arm, and hold it parallel with the bayonet.

Two.—Turn the rammer between the bayonet and the face, the butt passing near the left shoulder, the arm all the while extended; insert the little end in the pipes; force the rammer down until the right hand reaches the muzzle.

THREE.—Raise the hand, place the little finger on the butt of the rammer, and force it home; lower the left hand to the extent of the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

8. PRIME.

Two.

[PLATE XXV.]

PRIME.—With the left hand, raise the piece till the hand is as high as the eye, and grasp the small of the stock with the right hand; half face to the right; place, at the same time, the right foot behind and at right angles with the left, the hollow of the right against the heel of the left; slip the left hand down to the lower band, thumb along the stock, elbow against the body; bring the piece to the right side, the butt below the right forearm, the

small of the stock against the body, the barrel upward, the muzzle as high as the eye.

Two.—Half cock with the thumb of the right hand, the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock; remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, and with the thumb and forefinger of the same hand take a cap from the pouch, place it on the tube, and press it down with the thumb (don't look down); re-seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

9. *Shoulder*—ARMS.

Two.

ARMS.—Bring the piece to the right shoulder and support it there with the left hand; face to the front; bring the right heel to the side of and on a line with the left; grasp the piece with the right hand, as indicated in the position of *Shoulder Arms*.

Two.—Drop the left hand quickly to the side.

READY.

TWO—THREE.

READY.—Raise the piece slightly with the right hand; make a half face to the right on the left heel; carry the right foot to the rear, its hollow opposite to and against the left heel; grasp the



PLATE XXVI.



Aim.

ce with the left hand at the lower band, and detach it slightly from the shoulder.

Two.—Bring down the piece with both hands, the barrel upward, the left thumb along the stock, the right below the right forearm, the small of the stock against the body, the muzzle as high as the eye, the right elbow against the side ; at the same time, place the right thumb on the head of the hammer, the other fingers against the guard.

THREE.—Cock and seize the piece at the small of the stock, without deranging the position of the rest.

AIM.

[PLATE XXVI.]

Raise the piece with both hands, and support the butt against the right shoulder ; the left elbow down, the right as high as the shoulder ; incline the head upon the butt, so that the right eye may receive quickly “the sight” and the object aimed at ; the left eye closed, the right thumb extended along the stock, the forefinger on the trigger.

When, in two ranks, the front rank men will use a little less the right elbow, in order not to interfere with the aim of the rear rank men.

The rear rank men, in aiming, will each carry the right foot about eight inches to the right, and toward the left heel of the man next on the right, inclining the body a little to the right, and forward.

FIRE.

Pull the trigger, without lowering or turning the head, and remain in this position.

LOAD.

Bring down the piece with both hands ; at the same time face to the front, and take the position as heretofore prescribed. Each rear rank man will bring back his right foot to the side of the left. The loading will now proceed as already taught.

If, after firing, the instructor should not wish the men to re-load, he will command :

Shoulder—ARMS.

Throw up the piece briskly with the left hand, and resume the position of *Shoulder Arms*, at the same time facing to the front, and bringing the right heel on a line with the left.

To accustom the men to wait for the command, *Fire*, the instructor, when they are in the position of *Aim*, will command :

Recover—ARMS.

At the word *Recover*, withdraw the finger from the trigger ; at the word *Arms*, re-take the position of the third motion of *Ready*.

men being at the position of the third motion *Ready*, if the instructor should wish to command them to a *Shoulder*, he will command :

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the word *Shoulder*, place the thumb on the trigger, the forefinger on the trigger, half-cock, and rest the small of the stock with the right hand. At the word *Arms*, bring up the piece to the right shoulder, and resume the position of *Shoulder Arms*.

OBLIQUE FIRINGS.

Oblique firings will be executed to the right and left by the same commands as the direct fire, with this single difference : the command, *Aim*, is always preceded by the caution, *Right* or *Left*.

Right oblique—AIM.

At the cautionary command, the two ranks will move to the right shoulder, and look steadily at the object to be hit. At the command *Aim*, each man will aim to the right, without altering the position of his feet ; each rear rank man will advance the left foot about eight inches toward the heel of the man next on the right of his shoulder, and aim to the right, inclining the front part of his body forward, and bending the right knee.

PLATE XXVII.



FIRE KNEELING.

Left oblique—AIM.

At the cautionary command, the two ranks will throw back the left shoulder and look steadily at the object to be hit; at the command *Aim*, the front rank will take aim to the left, without altering the position of the feet; each man in the rear rank will advance the right foot about eight inches toward the right heel of the man next on the right of his file-leader, and aim to the left, inclining the upper part of the body forward, and bending a little the right knee.

From either *Right* or *Left Oblique*, at the command *Load*, the men of each rank will come to the position of *Load*, as prescribed in the direct fire, the rear rank men bringing back the foot which is to the right and front by the side of the other.

TO FIRE KNEELING.

The two ranks being at a *Ready*, the instructor may command:

Front rank—KNEEL.

[PLATE XXVII.]

At this command, each front rank man will carry his right foot to the rear, and to the right of the left heel, and in a position convenient for placing the right knee upon the ground in bending the left leg; he will then kneel upon his right knee, move

o

the right leg to the left, until it is nearly at right angles with the left foot, and then seat himself comfortably on the right heel. At the command *Aim*, he will rest his left elbow near the left knee. At the word *Fire*, he will proceed as has been already taught.

When the front rank is in this position, the instructor will command, after a *Fire* :

Shoulder—ARMS.

At this command, the rear rank will have nothing else to do than they have already learned. The front rank men will rise and resume the position of *Shoulder Arms*.

After a *Fire*—the front rank kneeling—the command may be given :

Guard against Cavalry—GUARD.

At this command, the rear rank men will execute what has been prescribed. The front rank men will lower their pieces, place the butt on the ground and against the right knee, lock uppermost, barrel to the left; right hand grasping the small of the stock, left hand grasping the swell at the lower band; bayonet the height of the eye. At *Shoulder Arms*, the front rank will rise and take the position indicated; the rear rank will proceed as usual.

These movements—front rank kneeling to fire,

and guarding against cavalry while kneeling—are quite effective and showy, especially when the company is formed in square.

From the position of *Shoulder Arms*, the command may be given :

Unfix—BAYONET.

TWO—THREE.

BAYONET.—The same as the first motion of *Load*, sliding the left hand to the upper band.

TWO.—Carry the right hand to the bayonet, with the thumb turn the clasp against the stop, and seize the bayonet at the socket and shank.

THREE.—Wrest off the bayonet, place it in the scabbard, and then rest the right little finger upon the butt of the rammer, lower the left hand along the barrel, extending the arm without depressing the shoulder. A *Shoulder Arms* should follow.

Fix—BAYONET.

TWO—THREE.

BAYONET.—The same as in *Unfix Bayonet*.

TWO.—The same as in *Unfix Bayonet*, except that instead of carrying the right hand to the place where the bayonet would be, if fixed, it is carried to the bayonet-scabbard; seize the bayonet by the socket and shank, so that the lower (now upper) end of the socket shall extend about an inch above the heel of the palm.

THREE.—Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle, turning the clasp with the right thumb; keep the right hand at the grasp of the bayonet; lower the left hand in extending the arm. A *Shoulder Arms* should follow.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

The company being in two ranks, in line of battle, and at *Shoulder Arms*, with fixed bayonets, when the instructor wishes to inspect arms, he will command :

To the rear, open order.

At this command, the left guide will step backward into the rear rank, and then the right and left guides will march backward, briskly, the distance of four full paces. The instructor, as soon as he has seen these guides posted, will add :

MARCH.

At this command, the rear rank will march backward. As soon as the rear rank has passed, by one pace, the line of the guides, the Orderly will command: *Rear rank—HALT. Right—DRESS*, and will align it between the guides. File-closers will march backward with the rear rank, and having halted, will dress by the right.

The instructor will now command :

Company, Order—ARMS. (Two.)

Inspection—ARMS.

TWO—THREE.

ARMS.—Face to the right *once and a half*, carrying the right foot to the rear, at right angles with the left and about six inches from it; seize the piece with the left hand, just above the middle band; incline the muzzle to the rear, without displacing the heel of the butt, the rammer turned toward the body; carry the right hand to the rammer, as at the close of *Charge Cartridge*.

TWO.—Draw the rammer—as in loading—turn it, insert the butt in the muzzle, and let it glide to the bottom of the bore.

THREE.—Face to the front, seize the piece with the right hand, and retake the position of *ordered arms*.

The instructor (or inspecting officer) will then begin on the right of the front rank, and from the left will pass to the right of the rear rank, inspecting the piece of each man in succession. He will examine the pieces to see if they are bright and clean, try the locks, and finish by tossing the piece upward, so that the rammer shall bound up and fall back to the bottom of the bore; if the bore is clean, the rammer will make a clear, ringing sound. If each man is made responsible for the cleanliness

PLATE XXVIII.



INSPECTION OF ARMS.

his piece, this inspection should be rigidly particular, and fines should be imposed for neglect. The Orderly may accompany the inspector to take note of neglects.

Each man, as the instructor reaches him, will promptly raise his piece with his right hand, seize it with the left below the lower band, the lock to the front, the left hand at the height of the chin, the muzzle opposite the left eye. [PLATE XXVIII.] The instructor will take it with the right hand at the muzzle of the stock; after inspecting it, he will toss it to the man, who will receive it with the right hand, at the middle band, and replace it at the position of *ordered arms*. When the instructor shall have passed him, and shall be receiving the piece from the second man from him, each will face to the front and rear, as at the first motion of *Inspection*, turn the rammer, and resume the position of *ordered arms*.

After an inspection of arms, the command will be given (after a shoulder arms):

Close order—MARCH.

At this command, the rear rank will return to its original position, the left guide stepping into his place in the front rank.

PLATE XXIX.



Parade—Rest.

[PLATE XXIX.]

the word *Rest*, turn the piece on the heel of
the butt, the barrel to the left, the muzzle in front
center of the body; seize it at the same time
with the left hand, just above, and with the right
at the upper band; carry the right foot six
inches to the rear, the left knee slightly bent, the
weight of the body partially supported by the
left foot.

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company movements not taught in this **Manual**. These are, however, comparatively unimportant. The "Revised United States Army Regulations, 1861," may also be of some service. From this he may contrive to adapt the instructions given for a regimental *Dress Parade* to the capacities of a single company.





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